

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL
WEEK: A TRIBUTE TO LAW EN-
FORCEMENT HEROES

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, in observance of Peace Officers' Memorial Week, those of us who live in the Fifth Congressional District of Texas join the rest of the Nation in pausing to honor the memory of our public safety officers who have given their lives in the line of duty.

Among the 751 Texas officers who have made the supreme sacrifice while protecting us, our family, friends, and neighbors, we honor especially the 96 heroes who have fallen within the boundaries of the Fifth Congressional District of Texas.

A large portion of Dallas County lies within the Fifth District, and, since such records have been kept, the Dallas County Sheriff's Department and the various local police departments of its cities have seen more than 80 of their officers lost while performing their sworn duties.

Representatives of these heroic men and women and the more than 13,000 American law enforcement officers who have been killed in the line of duty in the last two centuries, dating back to 1794, I call the attention of my colleagues and the American people to just a few of the officers who have died protecting the citizens of the eleven counties of the fifth district—our relatives, ancestors and neighbors, American heroes as surely as are their brothers and sisters who have given their lives in our American Armed Forces:

Anderson County.—A lifelong resident of Anderson County, Sheriff's Deputy Derrell Honea of Frankston was still engaged in his life's work at the age of 62 in 1985 when, on routine patrol, his squad car was involved in a traffic accident that claimed his life. He was survived by his wife, daughter, two grandchildren and mother, taken at an age when most Americans are looking forward to retirement and more time to devote to their loved ones and to recreation and other activities marking a fulfilling retirement.

Brazos County.—A native Texan, Major J.E. Kennedy, acting chief of the College Station Police who joined the department after 20 years in the U.S. Navy, died June 22, 1992, 4 days after his 51st birthday. A colleague said of him, "He put everything into his job, seldom took a vacation, and just always was on top of things. . . . He did rise up quickly due to his morale, devotion to the job and department. I don't think there was anyone more trustworthy and devoted than John Kennedy. He considered the police department second only to his own family." He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and a son.

Freestone County.—Three peace officers were killed in the line of duty between 1872

and 1928—Freestone County Sheriff James B. Rogers, was shot from ambush and killed while pursuing horse thieves in 1872; Constable Bragg Dunbar was killed in 1918 while arresting robbery and burglary suspects; and Special Texas Ranger Tim S. Willard was shot and killed in 1928 while raiding an illegal whiskey distillery.

Henderson County.—A courthouse ceremony sponsored by the Henderson County Peace Officers Association this week honored five officers who have died in the line of duty beginning with Texas Ranger Dan McDuffie, who was killed in 1931. Troopers Kohler C. Winn and Larry Hobson of the Texas Department of Public Safety were killed in an automobile accident in the line of duty in 1974. Henderson County Deputy Sheriff Charlie Fields, Sr., whose son later served as Sheriff, was killed in a gunfire while arresting a suspect in 1956. And Athens Police Department Lt. Bennie R. Everett was killed in a jailhouse struggle with a prisoner in 1977.

Limestone County.—Two Limestone County Sheriffs died in the line of duty—Harry James Dunlap shot and killed in the course of an arrest in 1955 and Connor Grafton Spivey who died during a disturbance at a street dance in 1975. Mexia Police Officer Ricky Lee Ward, a 32-year-old 3-year veteran of the department, was shot and killed in August 1993, in the course of a theft investigation, during which he pursued a suspect. Officer Ward is survived by his wife and two stepsons.

Robertson County.—Deputy Sheriff Thomas J. Brown of the Robertson County Sheriff's Office was killed in the line of duty in November, 1988.

Smith County.—Deputy Sheriff Walter L. Terry of the Smith County Sheriff's Office died in the line of duty in October, 1985. Four Tyler Police Department patrolmen lost their lives in the line of duty: M.J. Buie in 1946, Burl Whittington in 1955, Milus F. Nichol in 1962, and Eugene Verdall Vickers in 1963.

Kaufman County.—A young police officer from Terrell in Kaufman County also became one of the grim statistics on this honor roll almost 15 years ago. Like his colleagues, his memory lives on with the family, friends, and officers he served. I quote directly Terrell Police Sgt. Pat Burnett, who tells the story of this young man that is similar to those of others who have given their lives to protect their communities:

"He was Patrol Officer William Robert Stout, but everyone called him Bob and he was my best friend. He was killed at 1:05 a.m. on the night of June 5, 1980. He answered a disturbance call in a government project. A parolee jumped him from behind and rammed his head into a brick wall. Bob's revolver fell out when his holster was torn open from the force of the impact. His assailant grabbed the gun and expended all six rounds. Only one hit Bob, but it killed him.

"One of his daughters was four years old and the other about a year old when they lost

their father. Kelly will graduate from Duncanville High School this month, and Tracy is 15. Nancy, their mother and Bob's widow, has done a great job of raising those two girls—we're all very proud of them. Nancy is with the Dallas County Sheriff's Department. One of the girls was in Terrell a couple of weeks ago, and I took her for a ride in my squad car."

Nancy, Kelly, and Tracy Stout and Sgt. Burnett are no different from the families and friends of those 13,000 American law enforcement officers who have lost their lives doing their jobs for us for the past 200 years. All the families and all the friends were deprived of men and women who were very important in their lives and who gave their lives for the safety of us all.

We can never adequately express our appreciation or that of our communities to these gallant men and women killed in the line of duty. They will forever be an important part of our history.

This week we remind ourselves of the debt we owe those officers and their families and friends—a debt we can never repay, only acknowledge.

POSTHUMOUS MEDALS OF HONOR

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, the Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to Sergeants Gordon and Shughart today, May 23, 1994. How lucky America is to have such heroes serving us. We, as a nation are starved for heroes in public civilian service.

[From the Washington Times, May 17, 1994]

SOME MORE "VIABILITY WITHIN THE SYSTEM"

(By Wesley Pruden)

Harry Truman stepped out into the Rose Garden one morning at the end of World War II to pay himself the honor of pinning the Medal of Honor on the chest of an American soldier.

"If I could," he told the young rifleman, a sharecropper's boy from Arkansas, "I'd happily trade places with you this morning." Mr. Truman put his thumb to his eye to wipe away a speck of "dust."

The Medal of Honor was special to Mr. Truman not because he was the president of the United States, and held it within his power to confer the nation's highest tribute for valor in combat, but because he had been a soldier in combat himself. He understood that what the heroes of all American wars hold in common, in life and in death, is uncommon valor.

Next week another American president will award the Medal of Honor, this time not to the men themselves, but to their families. Their sons rest in Valhalla.

The two men to be honored, to the extent that it is within the power of the living to

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

pay honor to men who have written great deeds in blood, are Master Sgt. Gary I. Gordon of Lincoln, ME, and Sgt. 1st Class Randall D. Shughart of Newville, PA, both of whom died in Somalia. The shots that killed them were fired by Somali thugs, but their blood is on the hands of Les Aspin, the hapless congressman-cum-bureaucrat who was Bill Clinton's first secretary of defense—the man who, sitting in an office at the Pentagon with lots of orderlies to fetch his coffee and sharpen his pencils, decided that the U.S. commanders in Somalia didn't know what they were doing when they begged him for the armor to protect their men.

The two Medal of Honor recipients, members of the Army Special Operations Command at Fort Bragg, NC, were dropped into a firefight during a raid on the headquarters of Mohamed Farrah Aidid, the maximum leader of the Somali thugs. This was the raid that ended with the deaths of 18 American "peacekeepers."

The two sergeants put down rifle fire from the first of two helicopters that went to the aid of raiding party, trying to protect them from automatic-weapons fire and rocket-propelled grenades. In the words of the Army citation:

"The two sergeants unhesitatingly volunteered to go to the aid of their wounded comrades at a second crash site despite being well aware of the growing number of enemy closing in. Sergeants Gordon and Shughart worked their way through a tangle of shacks, shanties and privies, taking heavy fire throughout, until they ran out of ammunition."

"After Sergeant Shughart was fatally wounded, Master Sergeant Gordon recovered another rifle from the crash site and gave it and the last five rounds of rifle ammunition to the injured pilot with the words, 'Good luck.' Then, armed only with his pistol, Sergeant Gordon continued to fight until he was fatally wounded. By their extraordinary heroism, Sergeants Gordon and Shughart saved the pilot's life."

Inspired by such uncommon valor, the president, even then perfecting his strategy for Port-au-Prince, called off the search for Aidid and withdrew all U.S. special forces.

These will be the first medals of Honor to be bestowed by the nation since the war that Mr. Clinton successfully dodged, and if uniforms make the president uncomfortable it's probably true that medals do, too. Nevertheless, these medals may have uses in the president's endless campaign to restore his "political viability within the system."

The White House announced the medal ceremony, to be held next Monday, after Mr. Clinton sat for eight weeks on the completed paperwork, presented with the Army's entreaties to pass favorably on the citations. Congress authorizes the medals, but the president must award them.

Some Army officials suspect that Mr. Clinton sat on the awards because he did not want to call attention to the deadly blunders in Somalia, but aides in the White House insist that this is not so, it's just that the president has been busy formulating his policies for Bosnia (three policies per day), Haiti (one policy for the morning, one for the afternoon) and North Korea (two in the mornings, sometimes none in the afternoon).

The president called in the families of the sergeants late last week and slipped effortlessly into his role as "commander in chief." The debacle in Somalia just wasn't his fault, he told the families. He was mad as anything when he heard about it.

Bill Clinton may or may not find a speck in his eye when he awards the Medal of

Honor, but it's difficult to imagine that he could understand what Harry Truman was talking about. It's not even his fault. Like all of us, the president is a child of his times, and it was his bad luck to come to maturity (as we define maturity for his generation) in the America of the Gilded Age.

Now it's on to Omaha Beach!

IN HONOR OF JAMES L. QUILLIN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize Jim Quillin's distinguished career of service to California's workers.

In the past 30 years, Mr. Quillin has dedicated his life to protecting workers' rights. He began his work dealing with the grievances of union members in 1961, when he became a business representative for the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. In 1969, Mr. Quillin became the president of District Lodge 727 in Burbank, CA and for the next 6 years served as administrative director of the 20,000 member union. In 1975, he was appointed the State Labor Commissioner by Governor Brown.

In 1981, Mr. Quillin became the executive secretary treasurer for the California Conference of Machinists (IAM & AW), an association overseeing almost 150,000 members. He has served in this role until this year, when, as of August 1, he will retire from his long career of service.

His involvement in local communities has been equally impressive. Among the many organizations to which he has contributed his expertise are: the United Way—as corporate vice president for the Los Angeles Region from 1971 to 1975; the California Commission on Industrial Innovation—as a member from 1981 to the present; the California Foundation on the Environment and the Economy—as a member of the board of directors; and the California Employment Training Panel—as a member from 1983 to the present.

Jim Quillin will be sorely missed by his colleagues, friends, California's workers as well as those with whom he has worked in the community. I wish him much happiness and success in all of his future endeavors.

WILKES-BARRE ARCHITECTURAL FIRM WINS PRESTIGIOUS AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS' AWARD

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Wilkes-Barre architectural firm of Bohlin Cywinski Jackson on their receiving the American Institute of Architects' 1994 Architecture Firm Award.

In its 29-year history, the firm has won many awards, but the AIA award is the company's greatest honor to date. Indeed, the firm

now joins the "A List" of architectural firms in the country that have won the award, including I.M. Pei & Partners, Cesar Pelli & Associates and Venturi, Scott Brown Associates.

The award is presented to the firm that has consistently produced distinguished architecture for a period of at least 10 years. It is the highest recognition the AIA awards a firm.

With offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Seattle, as well as Wilkes-Barre, Bohlin Cywinski Jackson has made its mark on a number of buildings in northeastern Pennsylvania and across the Nation, including the McGowan Business School at King's College, the Wilkes University Marts Athletic and Conference Center, and the \$40 million home of Microsoft Corp. chairman Bill Gates. Other clients include IBM, Westinghouse, the Philadelphia Zoo, and university of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, and Virginia.

The firm will be presented the award on May 31 in a ceremony in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to praise the firm of Bohlin Cywinski Jackson here today because all too often we focus on the successes of firms located in our big cities—New York, Los Angeles, Chicago—and overlook the contributions made by companies and firms in our smaller communities. I am proud to say that this Wilkes-Barre firm is competing and leading the field in designing the buildings of the future.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DONALD C. DAVENPORT

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Donald C. Davenport of the Community Covenant Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Davenport commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Donald C. Davenport is a native of Chicago, Illinois, he was reared in the midst of the Cabrini Green Housing Development area of Chicago, through Church involvement and participating in high school football he rose above the gangs, guns and drug environment, receiving a football scholarship to college; and

Whereas Reverend Davenport matriculated at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, earning the Bachelor of Arts Degree, and Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois earning the Master of Divinity Degree; and

Whereas Reverend Davenport has served the church through campus ministry and local congregations, he was appointed College Campus Director, Campus Crusade For Christ for Southern California, later he served as Director of Young Life Campus Ministries, for the Southside of Chicago, he served as Associate Pastor of Oakdale Covenant Church, Chicago, Illinois for five years, September 1980 he became the Co-Pastor of Community Covenant Church, Calumet Park, Illinois, in September 1981 he accepted the Call to pastor Community Cov-

enant Church, The Lord has blessed the congregation to grow in number and in its ministry, through Athletic Ministry, Family Life Seminars, Personal Counseling, Community Covenant Bible Institute, and more; and

Whereas Reverend Davenport is a denominational and community leader, he is a member of the Urban/Ethnic Commission of the Evangelical Covenant Church, the Help Commission of the Evangelical Covenant Church, Board of Directors, Southwest Mental Health Association of Cook County, and many other community organizations, he is a humanitarian, a shepherd and a true asset to our community: Now, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Donald C. Davenport and the Community Covenant Church by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of The United States of America.

IMPROVING DIABETES CARE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, all of us recognize the problems Americans with diabetes have in obtaining affordable, quality, health care. This is particularly true for African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans, who are more likely to have diabetes than other Americans and who are underserved by today's health care system.

Mr. Speaker, we also recognize that diabetes is a costly disease, to those with the disease and to the health care system overall. Two recent studies, the first by the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and the second by Lewin-VHI, demonstrate that aggressive and consistent management of the disease significantly enhances the health of people with diabetes and that improving diabetes care is absolutely necessary if we are to control health care spending.

Mr. Speaker, last year NIH completed the landmark diabetes control and complications trial [DCCT], with the results published in the September 30, 1993, issue of the New England Journal of Medicine. The NIH study demonstrated that tight control of blood sugar levels can significantly reduce the risk and progression of complications associated with diabetes, including blindness, kidney disease, and amputation. Aggressive and consistent management of diabetes is best achieved through blood-sugar control, which includes monitoring blood-sugar levels, exercise, controlled diet, and regular insulin injections with a team of health care providers. Today, few individuals with diabetes receive the aggressive and consistent management found effective in the NIH study.

The Lewin-VHI study revealed that the 5 percent of Americans who have diabetes account for one of every seven health care dollars spent. The study also found that 42 percent of total diabetes health care costs was paid by Medicare and Medicaid in 1992. The study's results were published in the April 1994 issue of the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism. The study was

sponsored by America's leading diabetes provider, Diabetes Treatment Center of America, which has over 70 diabetes centers in hospitals across the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the NIH study proved that we can improve the lives of people with diabetes through aggressive management of the disease before complications develop. The Lewin-VHI study showed that improving care for people with diabetes is necessary to control overall health care costs. National health care reform must address the problem of Americans who are underserved by the current system and ensure that all Americans with diabetes are provided the kind of health care proven effective by the NIH study.

I respectfully submit an April 13, 1994, Boston Globe column by Tom Oliphant entitled "A case study in health care: What's right, what's wrong and what's needed" to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article deftly explains the importance of the NIH and Lewin-VHI studies in the context of national health care reform. I also submit the abstracts of the articles published in the New England Journal of Medicine and the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism.

[From the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1994]

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES FOR PEOPLE WITH DIABETES MELLITUS, 1992

(By Robert J. Rubin, William M. Altman, and Daniel N. Mendelson)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this report is to estimate diabetes prevalence and annual health care costs for people with diabetes in 1992, compare average annual costs for diabetes and nondiabetes, and estimate the portion of total U.S. health care expenditures incurred by people with the disease. Data from the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey were used to estimate diabetes prevalence and health care expenditures for diabetes in 1992. Diabetics were identified based on self-reports of a physician diagnosis of diabetes, a history of taking diabetic medications, or an encounter with the health care system specifically related to diabetes. Identified diabetics were classified as confirmed if they had a history of taking diabetic medications, had a diabetes-specific encounter with the health care system, or purchased diabetic equipment. Estimates of diabetes prevalence and health care expenditures were calculated separately for identified and confirmed diabetics using the National Medical Expenditure Survey database. Total health care expenditures included costs associated with inpatient hospital care, outpatient hospital care, office visits to a physician or other provider, emergency room visits, home health care, prescription drugs, dental care, and durable medical equipment purchases. We estimate that per-capita annual health care expenditures in 1992 were more than three times greater for diabetics (\$9,493) than for nondiabetics (\$2,604). Per-capita expenditures for confirmed diabetics (\$11,157) were more than four times greater than for nondiabetics. In 1992, diabetics constituted 4.5% of the U.S. population but accounted for 14.6% of total U.S. health care expenditures (\$105 billion). Confirmed diabetics constituted 3.1% of the U.S. population but accounted for 11.9% of total U.S. health care expenditures. (\$85 billion). This study found that health care expenditures for people with diabetes constituted about one in seven health care

dollars spent in 1992. Health care reform and insurers should take note of these findings and structure benefit packages to promote care likely to reduce the costs of caring for diabetics.

[From the New England Journal of Medicine, Sept. 30, 1993]

THE EFFECT OF INTENSIVE TREATMENT OF DIABETES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESSION OF LONG-TERM COMPLICATIONS IN INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS

(By The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group)

Abstract—Background. Long-term microvascular and neurologic complications cause major morbidity and mortality in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). We examined whether intensive treatment with the goal of maintaining blood glucose concentrations close to the normal range could decrease the frequency and severity of these complications.

Methods. A total of 1441 patients with IDDM—726 with no retinopathy at base line (the primary-prevention cohort) and 715 with mild retinopathy (the secondary-intervention cohort) were randomly assigned to intensive therapy administered either with an external insulin pump or by three or more daily insulin injections and guided by frequent blood glucose monitoring or to conventional therapy with one or two daily insulin injections. The patients were followed for a mean of 6.5 years, and the appearance and progression of retinopathy and other complications were assessed regularly.

Results. In the primary-prevention cohort, intensive therapy reduced the adjusted mean risk for the development of retinopathy by 76 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 62 to 85 percent), as compared with conventional therapy. In the secondary-intervention cohort, intensive therapy slowed the progression of retinopathy by 54 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 39 to 66 percent) and reduced the development of proliferative or severe nonproliferative retinopathy by 47 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 14 to 67 percent). In the two cohorts combined, intensive therapy reduced the occurrence of microalbuminuria (urinary albumin excretion of ≥ 40 mg per 24 hours) by 39 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 21 to 52 percent), that of albuminuria (urinary albumin excretion of ≥ 300 mg per 24 hours) by 54 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 19 to 74 percent), and that of clinical neuropathy by 60 percent (95 percent confidence interval, 38 to 74 percent). The chief adverse event associated with intensive therapy was a two-to-three-fold increase in severe hypoglycemia.

Conclusions. Intensive therapy effectively delays the onset and slows the progression of diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy in patients with IDDM. (N Engl J Med 1993;329:977-86.)

[From the Boston Globe, Apr. 13, 1994]

A CASE STUDY IN HEALTH CARE: WHAT'S RIGHT, WHAT'S WRONG, AND WHAT'S NEEDED

(By Thomas Oliphant)

Ann Young and Joyce Psalidas, nearing 40 and first cousins, were each diagnosed with diabetes at age 11 when they were kids in suburban Atlanta.

After more than a quarter-century of more traffic with the country's health care system than most Americans have in a lifetime, they personify what's right with the beast, what's wrong with it and what's needed to change it.

What's right with it is science and medicine and doctors and nurses who have made

it possible to control a chronic disease affecting nearly one in 20 Americans.

What's wrong with it is that the best and most efficient care is available only haphazardly, with immense human and financial consequences.

And what's needed—in human as well as economic terms—is private health insurance that covers everyone with basic benefits, including intensive therapy for diabetics.

Over 27 years, Joyce Psalidas' more or less conventional treatment has cost nearly \$75,000 and has included 51 days in the hospital and 11 outpatient visits.

Over the same period, Ann Young's treatment has cost barely \$40,000 and has involved just five days in the hospital and four outpatient visits.

From first diagnosis, Psalidas had a daily insulin shot and urine test but nonetheless experienced a host of eye and kidney complications. From her first diagnosis, Young visited her doctor more often, had her diet and exercise routine monitored and took insulin more frequently as needed to maintain a more nearly normal blood sugar level.

Young, a nurse, has benefited from comprehensive insurance coverage at work, from her own knowledge and from good luck. Psalidas, who has used more intensive therapy for the last 10 years, has often had to pay out of her pocket (she's an educator) and to scheme her way into studies at research hospitals.

The two women were brought here yesterday by Young's employer, Diabetes Treatment Centers of America, part of American Healthcorp Inc., to make a point that cuts to the core of this year's health care debate.

As the company's CEO, Jim Deal, summed up, "When you improve the quality of care, the cost of care goes down." To make the point just as dramatically, the company released a study it commissioned from Lewin-VHI, the firm whose broader work on the health insurance issue is widely accorded definitive status.

Diabetes is more than the No. 4 killer among diseases, according to the research just published in the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*. The national cost of health care for diabetics in 1992 was a stunning \$106.2 billion, more than 60 percent of it in the form of inpatient hospital treatment.

That compares with a total national health care bill of \$615.3 billion the same year, less than half of it from hospitals.

In English, this means diabetes is to health care what health care is to the over-all economy; it also means that caring for 4.5 percent of the population produces nearly 15 percent of the costs, more than 40 percent of which are paid through Medicare and Medicaid.

In medicine, it has been shown a zillion times that the more you monitor blood sugar, the more timely the use of medicine and the more aggressive the other aspects of a diabetic's therapy, the less frequent are the complications. And monitoring blood sugar levels is easy.

What a famous study released last year by the National Institutes of Health showed is that when diabetics' blood sugar levels are close to normal, the risk of kidney disease drops by 56 percent, of nerve disease by 60 percent and of eye disease by 76 percent.

Ann Young and Joyce Psalidas are both resourceful women, but Young has also been fortunate, and there is no logical reason why her experience—rather than her cousin's—shouldn't be a model for the country.

Managed care works and it pays. When people don't have good insurance that pro-

motes intelligent care, people suffer, and the country pays through the nose.

Slowly, Congress is summoning the will to marry universal coverage and managed care along President Clinton's outlined lines. The idea that this is controversial is absurd, and Joyce Psalidas is this week's Exhibit A.

THE CLINTONS

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, finally someone asks one of the key questions. Very, very sad.

[From the U.S. News & World Report, May 16, 1994]

WHAT DO THEY SAY TO EACH OTHER?

(By Gloria Borger)

It is hard, in the wake of the latest flurry of accusations against Bill Clinton, not to wonder about the first lady. What is she thinking? How does she go about her daily business? What does she say to friends? There she was, moved to tears last week at a health reform press conference with parents and their young children stricken with catastrophic illnesses. The families had run out of financial choices; Hillary Rodham Clinton just seemed to run out of words. The issue was emotional, but the first lady looked drained beyond the moment. That morning, the front page of the *Washington Post* had reported the Paula Jones story. It was no stretch to think that something more was causing her pain.

Some political ethicists argue that this line of private inquiry is none of our business. They may be right, but that is irrelevant. The truth is that the personal questions about the first couple have remained at the kitchen table since the campaign. Yes, maybe the public has discounted stories about Bill Clinton's alleged philandering because they don't care so long as he does his job. Or maybe the public says it doesn't care but then registers doubts when asked about his character. Whatever the case, after Gennifer Flowers, Whitewater, Troopergate and now Paula Jones, the question no one can answer is the question everyone asks: What do Bill and Hillary say to each other?

The conversation between them is painful to imagine. And more so because it probably has been repeated so often. We know about the campaign, when Hillary Clinton became the stalwart defender. The couple appeared on "60 Minutes" to try to make it all go away. And maybe they even thought they had succeeded by admitting to being real people, with marital problems they had resolved. Americans like people to work things out. There was a sense that, for better or for worse, the couple was a team.

SMOKE AND FIRE

But that was then. It has all grown so much more complicated, with more charges of philandering, with Whitewater and Hillary Clinton's commodities deals. In the case of Paula Jones and the Arkansas state troopers, the motivations of the accusers are clearly suspect—and we may never know the truth? What we recall is a first lady who passed cookies to reporters last Christmas, the day after she defended her husband against the troopers' charges. She had become the expert public witness—and the public wanted either to believe her or just to let

Clinton get on with governing. Still, it all gets stuck back there somewhere in the collective public mind. And the public naturally wonders, when there is that much smoke, whether there is also fire.

Having introduced themselves as a loving couple with real problems, the Clintons cannot now escape—or redraw—the family portrait. Nor can they deny that their credibility is somehow tied into it. It is understandable that their public response is to treat all the personal charges as a form of political attack. But the public already suspects there is more to this than politics, and that only increases the curiosity about the honest conversations of a real marriage: Does she ever ask her husband whether these things are true? Or does she already know? Do they talk strategy, war-gaming like any good political team? Or does she ask, as Everywoman in this circumstances might: How many more times will I have to go through this? The two public faces of Hillary Clinton are sometimes painful to reconcile: the widely acclaimed pioneer, leading the fight to reform health care, and the first-line defender of a man accused of treating women as disposable objects. Her private face is a mystery.

There are those moments we all watch, and we wonder. The death of her father seemed genuinely painful to the president; the death of his mother brought the nation a picture of a couple, arm in arm, consoling each other. We see them as caring and loving parents. And Bill Clinton jumped at the opportunity to defend his wife's ethics in Whitewater, proclaiming that her "moral compass is as strong as anybody's." He also defended himself brilliantly at a later press conference, and his approval ratings jumped. If the public took him back, can he be excused for wondering whether that is what happens at home, too?

In polite society, this is none of our business. But in an odd way, the candidate and his wife invited us to look at their marriage—so long as they could control the access. Before the presidential campaign, it was Hillary Clinton who knew their private life might become very public business. It was she who coined the phrase "zone of privacy." And it was she who admitted to being "rezoned" recently when talking about her role in Whitewater.

Still, the publicly guarded woman married to the intensely gregarious man works to hide the emotion. Sometimes, as in a recent interview with *Vanity Fair*, she allows her humanity to show. "It is very hard, when people lie about you and attack you, not to feel anger." "If we act human, which is to say we resent it, we get angry about it—that somehow diminishes us." So when Larry King asked the first lady about the Paula Jones charges last week, she froze him out—and then denied being angry. But you had to wonder whether that is how she really felt.

MATTHEW LORENZO: AWARD WINNER IN THE PENNSYLVANIA FEDERAL JUNIOR DUCK STAMP DESIGN CONTEST PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Matthew Lorenzo, of Punx-

sutawney, PA, for his award-winning artwork in the Pennsylvania Federal Junior Duck Stamp Design Contest.

This art contest, sponsored through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, gives students the opportunity to demonstrate their artistic abilities while simultaneously learning about, and promoting, environmental conservation.

The State Junior Duck Stamp Program is an extension of a program that many of us may be familiar with: the Federal Duck Stamp Competition. The annual Federal contest, sponsored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, selects winning artwork which ultimately becomes the Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp—commonly referred to as the Duck Stamp.

Matthew Lorenzo, an 8-year-old student at Saints Cosmas and Damian School, proved an aptitude for combining science and art by taking the first place award in the Junior Duck State Design Contest. Through Matthew's outstanding achievement, he brings honor to both his elementary school and the town of Punxsutawney.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize Matthew on the occasion of winning first place in his age group in the Pennsylvania Federal Junior Duck Stamp Design Contest. This young artist and conservationist deserves our congratulations for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO DR. BENJAMIN GARRETT

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. Benjamin Garrett. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Garrett commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. Benjamin Garrett was born in Chauncey, Georgia, the eldest of six children born to Willie and Martha Garrett. Dr. Garrett's spiritual journey began at the age of eight (8) when he accepted Christ and was baptized, in 1948 Dr. Garrett united with the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Chicago under the pastoral leadership of Dr. Louis Rawls, he was crowned as Deacon and later ordained as Gospel Minister, he served as an Associate Minister of the Tabernacle for several years, he served as an Evangelist under the late Bishop William Roberts of the Church of God in Christ, Dr. Garrett also organized the Solomon Temple Church of Chicago, serving as Pastor for seven (7) years; and

Whereas Dr. Garrett was elected Pastor of the New Friendship Baptist Church in Robbins, Illinois by unanimous vote in August 1971, under his pastoral leadership, the Congregation has been blessed to improve its facilities expand its out-reach Ministry, strengthen its educational program, grown spiritually and numerically, established a Foundation and Scholarship Fund to assist high school students entering College; and

Whereas Dr. Garrett is a man given to study, hard work and persistence. He is a graduate of the historic Wendell Phillips High School of Chicago and a member of its

distinguished hall of fame, matriculated at the Chicago City Colleges. He received his theological education at William Roberts Bible Training School of Chicago, the Chicago Baptist Institute, in 1981 he received the Doctor of Divinity Degree Conferred by Trinity Hall College and Seminary, Springfield, IL, and a 1991 Dr. Garrett earned the Doctor of Ministry Degree from the Logos Bible College of Tampa, Florida, he is a member of the National Honor Society and Thespian Honor Society; and

Whereas Dr. Garrett is a former Boy Scout and Cub Master, attained the rank of Lt. Colonel in the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and Brevet Second Lt. of the Illinois National Guard, he is a family man, married to the former Ethelene Rodgers of Chicago for over forty (40) years, God has blessed their marriage with four sons, one daughter, two grandsons, and five granddaughters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Dr. Benjamin Garrett by entering these accomplishments into the congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States.

U.S. RESTAURANT CHAINS PROVIDE HEALTH COVERAGE TO FOREIGN WORKERS—AND PROSPER—BUT WON'T CONTRIBUTE TO THE HEALTH CARE OF U.S. EMPLOYEES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there has been a tremendous amount of debate recently about the proposed employer mandate to help pay for health care reform. Employers who hire minimum-wage or near minimum-wage workers are very vocal in their opposition to helping to pay for their employees health care coverage.

These employers argue that paying for health care will cause them to close up shop. But before we jump to conclusions, let's look at some real numbers in one of the largest industries that hire low-wage workers—the restaurant industry. After looking at the numbers, it's clear that many of these U.S. companies pay for the health care of their workers in foreign lands—and prosper—but do not provide health care for their American employees.

Data indicates that U.S. restaurant chains are growing steadily—even in light of two U.S. minimum-wage increases in 1990 and 1991. Burger King, to quote from its parent company's 1993 annual report, "turned in another year of strong performance * * * Operating profit was up significantly over last year, achieved mainly through continued margin improvement and new store openings." Burger King opened 540 new stores in 1993.

Dairy Queen's revenues have increased 136 percent over the last decade, from \$131.9 million in 1984 to \$311.1 million in 1993. The number of Jack-in-the-Box restaurants increased by 12 percent between 1990 and 1993. Shoney's, Inc. reports in its 1993 annual report that "revenues of \$1.14 billion were a

record for the company and maintained an unbroken string of consecutive increases in annual revenues for the 34th year."

Remember, this business success is occurring in the years immediately following two consecutive increases in the minimum wage. While businessowners may have cried bankruptcy in 1989, by 1992 they were off to record earnings—and growth. Not only have these businesses done well financially, there was a 3.14-percent increase in the number of restaurants opening during this period.

Many of these restaurant chains are also booming in the international marketplace. In 1993 you could find a Burger King in about 50 countries. Pizza Hut, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and Taco Bell—all owned by Pepsi Cola—have a combined total of 6,312 restaurants in foreign countries like Canada, Australia, Mexico, Belgium, Spain, Japan, and Singapore. Dairy Queen has 762 foreign locations, including 542 in Canada and 112 in Japan.

And sales are up in the international arena. Pizza Hut notes in Pepsi Cola's 1993 annual report that its international sales posted double-digit growth in 1992 and 1993. Pizza Hut's profits increased in Canada, for example, reflecting higher net pricing, additional units, and volume growth. Taco Bell and Kentucky Fried Chicken also saw their international sales increase by double-digit figures in 1992 and 1993.

And, yes, many of these U.S. companies provide health care coverage for their employees in foreign countries, but refuse to provide health care for American workers.

For example, Pepsi Cola, which boasts its restaurant sales grew to \$9.4 billion in 1993, an increase of 14 percent, quotes in its annual report that "management believes strongly in, and has worked hard for, health care reform. [But] Pepsi Cola is opposed to * * * employer mandates." Unfortunately for Pepsi Cola, the company owns—not franchises—1,704 restaurants in foreign countries and therefore must pay for the health care of its workers in many of those countries, including Canada. If paying for health care is so expensive and will force companies out of business, how can Pepsi Cola afford to increase its worldwide restaurant locations by 41 percent from 1988 to 1993?

We cannot be manipulated into letting some businesses pass the cost of health care onto other businesses and taxpayers. Everyone must pay their share—and if U.S. restaurant chains are paying for the health care of their employees in foreign nations, it is reasonable to expect the same for American workers.

JACK MCCARTHY NAMED SMALL-BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR BY WILKES-BARRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a personal friend and an outstanding community leader, Mr. Jack McCarthy, who will be honored by the Wilkes-Barre

Chamber of Commerce as Small Business Person of the Year of May 24, 1994. I am pleased to have the opportunity to bring some of Jack's accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues.

Almost crippled at age 13 by a traffic accident, Jack learned that life was indeed precious and acquired a zealous attitude toward work and success. Four decades later, his life is a tribute to that attitude and his successes speak for themselves. President of McCarthy Tire, Inc., the company his father founded in 1926, Jack has demonstrated a business acumen that has become a legend in the Wyoming Valley. His still-growing company employs 160 people with annual sales figures totaling more than \$26 million last year.

As much as Jack loves business, it is to his family and to the community that he shows his true devotion and dedication. Jack is a director on some of the most prestigious boards in northeastern Pennsylvania. He is currently chairman of the board of the Wyoming Valley Health Care Systems, and is a director of Pennsylvania Enterprises, Inc., Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and the Valley Automobile Club.

Jack's family, his wife, Cece, and his three children, share in the pride of this prestigious award. Two of Jack's children work for him, while one daughter followed in her mother's footsteps and chose a career in nursing. Although the family ties are strong at McCarthy Tire, Jack stresses that customer service is the key to the success of the business. Jack treats his employees as friends and actually hands out their paychecks himself whenever he can. Jack's door to his office stays open and his phone calls go unscreened. Jack believes that the work force in the Wyoming Valley is the best in the country and humbly attributes much of his success to his workers. In the true tradition of the American way, Jack believes that the right attitude is the key to success.

I am extremely proud to be among the many friends of Jack McCarthy who join to pay tribute to his achievements. Jack is a true example of the entrepreneurial spirit that exemplifies northeastern Pennsylvania.

TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE GATLING

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Mr. Lafayette Gatling. Attached is a proclamation I issued Mr. Gatling commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Mr. Lafayette Gatling had a vision to establish a funeral home as a lasting memorial emphasizing the positive view of life serving the bereaved with love, compassion, encouragement; and

Whereas Mr. Gatling with his dear wife Marguerite Gatling and other supporters by his side this bold vision became a reality in June of 1985 building funeral chapels, offices, commercial spaces, later expanding to a

professional building with music production studios, a garage to house the extensive fleet of limousines, serving over 2500 clients and families annually with a dedicated trained staff of 125 employees; and

Whereas Mr. Gatling is a pioneer in the funeral home industry with a two day Annual Memorial Service for the bereaved, Drive-Thru Video Visitation Service, a free Bereavement Counseling Program staffed by volunteer probate attorneys, funeral directors, social workers, doctors, financial advisors, and ministers; a Widows' & Widowers' Travel Service; and

Whereas Lafayette Gatling is a pioneer in the Gospel Music field sponsoring "The Gatling Gospel Time," radio program four Gospel Music companies, Care Productions Recording Company, entertainment management; Thistit Records, Inc. a record label recording established gospel artist; Isit Records, Inc. a record label recording new gospel artist; and True Gospel Productions, Inc. specializing in live concerts, video and television productions; and the Gospel Music Foundation for the preservation of Gospel Music: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of Mr. Lafayette Gatling.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN KOSOVA RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 251)

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, recent events in Bosnia have demonstrated how little regard the Serbs have for the views of the international community. Their complete disregard for the mandates and requirements of the United Nations Security Council, and indeed for the norms of civilized behavior as they carry out their plan for an ethnically cleansed "Greater Serbia" raises concern for the region of Kosova with its population of nearly two million ethnic Albanians.

Prior to 1989, under the constitutional arrangements of the former Yugoslavia, Kosova enjoyed an autonomous status in which the Albanian majority enjoyed many of the fruits of self-government. Public institutions such as schools, hospitals, and the police were controlled by the local population. In 1989, however, as Serbian President Milosevic sought to consolidate his grasp on power he exploited ancient Serbian sensitivities on the status of Kosova as an excuse for annulling Kosova's autonomous status by illegally altering the Yugoslav Constitution, and subsequently replacing Albanian personnel in the educational, health, and law enforcement systems in Kosova with Serbs.

Last summer, Serbian authorities refused to renew visas for a team of CSCE monitors that had been dispatched to Kosova to keep an eye on human rights abuses committed by the Serbian authorities. The Serbs have remained intransigent in refusing to grant visas for human rights monitors despite urgent appeals from the United States and most members of the European Union and other concerned countries. They have also refused to comply

with United Nations Security Council Resolution 855 which required Serbia to permit international human rights monitors into Kosova. Since the departure of international monitors last summer human rights abuses have nearly doubled, according to reports from the Kosovar Albanian community, with a number of its leading personalities driven into exile for fear for their lives.

Accordingly, I am introducing today, along with Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. SHAYS, House Concurrent Resolution 251, entitled "International Support for Human Rights in Kosova." This resolution requests the administration to submit a report within 60 days of enactment on its recommendations on ways to implement international protection for the rights of the majority of the Kosovar population. In so doing, I do not believe that this is an issue in which the United States should seek to act alone. We should consult with our allies in Europe and with other members of the Security Council because this is an issue in which they too have a large stake. I do hope that this measure will help to focus the administration on the issue of Kosova as it seeks to bring the conflict in Bosnia to conclusion. I do not believe that ignoring or omitting the situation in Kosova, wherein millions of people are daily subject to harsh and brutal denial of the most basic and fundamental human rights, will contribute to long-term stability in Balkans.

I hereby submit for the RECORD the text of House Concurrent Resolution 251, International Support for Human Rights in Kosova:

H. CON. RES. 251

To express the sense of the Congress that the President should report to the Congress on the situation in Kosova and on his recommendations on ways to enhance international protection of the rights of the people of Kosova.

Whereas the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia adopted in 1946 and the amended Yugoslav constitution adopted in 1974 described the status of Kosova as one of the eight constituent territorial units of the Yugoslav Federation;

Whereas the Government of Yugoslavia unlawfully abolished the autonomous status of Kosova through the adoption of a constitutional amendment without the consent of the people of Kosova on March 23, 1989;

Whereas in 1990 the Parliament and Government of Kosova were abolished by further unlawful amendments to the Constitution of Yugoslavia and over 100,000 ethnic Albanians in government, the police, enterprises, media, educational institutions, and hospitals were removed from their jobs and replaced by Serbs;

Whereas Serbian police have arrested hundreds of Kosovar Albanians for allegedly engaging in nationalist activities, often beating them brutally, and occasionally fatally;

Whereas the people of Kosova have reacted to the unlawful violation of their rights and Serbian repression by establishing peacefully a parallel set of political and social institutions in Kosova, approving in 1990 a constitution, and electing Ibrahim Rugova as President;

Whereas the Government of Serbia, in July 1993, ceased cooperation with the missions of human rights monitors sent to Kosova by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and by the European Community; and

Whereas the Government of Serbia has ignored United Nations Security Council Resolution 855, of August 1993, which calls upon the government to allow the continuation of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe mission and to guarantee the safety of and unimpeded access for Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe monitors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should report to the Congress within 60 days on—

"(1) the situation in Kosovo, including the manner in which Serbia's policies have affected the economic, social, and cultural rights of the majority in Kosovo;

(2) measures to provide humanitarian assistance to the population of Kosovo and to Kosovar refugees who have fled Kosovo; and

(3) his recommendations (taking into account the views of other United Nations Security Council members and the European Union) on what modalities may be pursued, including the possibility of establishing an international protectorate for Kosovo together with other members of the United Nations Security Council and the European Union, to implement international protection of the rights of the people of Kosovo, re-establish an international presence in Kosovo to monitor more effectively the situation there, and secure for the people of Kosovo their right to democratic self-government.

SALUTE TO REV. MSGR. ANTHONY E. JAWOROWSKI

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Rev. Msgr. Anthony E. Jaworowski, who is celebrating the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Monsignor Jaworowski was born in the Manayunk section of Philadelphia on April 18, 1917, the son of August and Kazimiera, Bongard, Jaworowski. Monsignor Jaworowski was first ordained on June 3, 1944, by Bishop Hugh Lamb at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in Philadelphia. Soon after that, he was appointed assistant pastor at St. Anthony's in Cumbola and went on to serve as assistant pastor in a number of parishes, including St. Hedwig's in Chester, St. Mary's in Coaldale, and St. Casimir in Shenandoah. In 1953, Monsignor Jaworowski moved forward into the position of regional director of the CYO in Schuylkill County. In 1957 he became a professor at St. Pious X High School in Pottstown. He next became pastor at Sacred Heart Church in Clifton Heights, PA, before finally settling at St. Adalbert Church in Philadelphia where he has served since his appointment on October 13, 1972. On June 13, 1976, Reverend Jaworowski was conferred the title of monsignor at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul.

Now, as the monsignor reaches his 50th year of service to God and his parishioners, his congregation at St. Adalbert Church is celebrating with an anniversary mass and banquet on May 22. Mr. Speaker, I stand with the members of St. Adalbert's Church in congratulating

Monsignor Jaworowski on his half century of service.

TRIBUTE TO REV. MICHAEL PATRICK ENRIGHT

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Michael Patrick Enright of Immaculate Conception Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Enright commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Michael Patrick Enright first born to Mr. & Mrs. Edwin & Ruth Enright on the 15th day of June, 1958 in Evergreen Park, Illinois; and

Whereas Reverend Michael P. Enright was conferred the title of Bachelor of Science the 24th of May, 1980 from Loyola University, Illinois, and conferred the titles of Baccalaureate of Sacred Theology, Cum Laude the 30th of June, 1983, Master of Divinity, Cum Laude the 30th of June, 1984, and Licentiate of Sacred Theology, Cum Laude, the 15th of June, 1989, from the University of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary; and

Whereas Reverend Michael P. Enright served in Chicago, Illinois as Associate Pastor of St. Marks Parish in the Humbolt Park Community (1984-1986), Associate Pastor of St. Agnes Parish in the Little Village Community, (1986-1993), Temporary Administrator of Immaculate Conception, 2944 E. 88th Street in the South Chicago Community (January, 1993-June, 1993) and Pastor of Immaculate Conception (June 1993-Present) with the installation ceremony to be held on Sunday the 29th of August, 1993, Eleven O'Clock mass; and

Whereas under the leadership of Reverend Michael P. Enright programs and services such as Feed the Hungry Program, the Youth Group, Catechumenate, Parish Council and the Parish Outreach Program, with the assistance of the Seminarians and parishioners, have created a positive influence on the South Chicago Community; and

Whereas Reverend Michael P. Enright has distinguished himself through various articles published in the Liturgy 80, Upturn, and the Indian Journal of Missiology is co-author of Catechumenate Lectionary; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Michael Patrick Enright by entering these accomplishments into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE BATTLE OF CRETE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an

important event which took place in my district on Sunday, May 22. Sunday afternoon the Cretan Associations of New York and Long Island celebrated the 53d anniversary of the Battle of Crete, in the Kritiko Spiti in Astoria, NY.

This celebration, whose keynote speaker was Bishop Anthimos of Olympus, is of paramount significance because it commemorated the valiant and important contribution Cretan men, women, and children made to the defeat of the Axis powers in World War II.

During the war, the Greeks were the first to achieve a land victory for the Allies when the superior armed forces of Fascist Italy attacked Greece in late October of 1940. Though the Greeks fought fiercely, they were unable to sustain the combined efforts of the Italians and Nazi Germany. Soon after the fall of Athens on the 27th of April, the Greek mainland capitulated.

One part of Greece, however, remained unconquered: The island of Crete. In the early morning of May 20, 1941 Hitler's Operation Mercury began. Nazi Germany's assault on Crete was comprised solely of parachuting soldiers invading the isle at key locations. Though the Cretans valiantly defended their island, they were eventually overwhelmed by the Nazi onslaught on May 31.

The Battle of Crete stands as a monument as the only battle of World War II won by airborne troops alone. The casualties of this battle were great. Combined, nearly 13,000 soldiers were killed and nearly 17,000 soldiers were captured. Most telling, however, was the death of 3,000 unarmed women, children, and old men who bravely defended their homeland with sticks, stones, and even their bare hands.

Few battles rival that of the Battle of Crete in its intensity, its brevity, and its repercussions for the rest of World War II. The Battle of Crete was a pyrrhic victory for the Germans, delaying Hitler's assault on Stalingrad and preventing an airborne Nazi invasion of England. Winston Churchill's assessment of Hitler's losses was telling: "the forces Hitler expended there might easily have given him Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, and perhaps Persia."

Other testaments to the battle's significance lie not in the course of world history, but far away in the Mediterranean in a German cemetery. This cemetery, which lies near one of the larger battle-sites, is tended to by Cretan women dressed in black, lighting candles over the graves of the young parachutists who died so far from home.

When asked why they do this, the women reply: "They, too have a mother, and she is far away or dead. We lost our sons, killed or executed by the Germans. We know how a mother feels. Now we are their mothers."

Mr. Speaker, the battle of Crete was a tremendous display of courage and national pride. I urge my colleagues to join me and the Cretan Associations of New York and Long Island in celebrating the 53d anniversary of the Battle of Crete.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
U.S.S. "BUCKLEY"

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, in the rich heritage of our Armed Forces, there have been many great battles, many great soldiers, and many acts of extreme courage and loyalty. Today, I call to your attention the history of one of our finest destroyers that served in World War II, the U.S.S. *Buckley* [DE-51].

The tradition of the *Buckley* is a proud one. During the war years of the 1940's, Massachusetts workers tirelessly labored over her construction. Over 50 years ago, on January 9, 1943, *Buckley* was launched from Hingham, MA, and went on to serve the U.S. Navy for more than 27 years. Over that span, she saw action in important battles, and helped lead our country to its decisive victory in World War II.

Among its contributions to the Allies' efforts, *Buckley* sank a German submarine and picked up 36 German survivors on May 6, 1944. After undergoing repairs from this battle, on April 19, 1945, *Buckley* was successful in sinking another German submarine. In her last voyage abroad before beginning conversion to a picket ship, *Buckley* escorted a convoy to Algeria during June and July 1945.

The sailors of the *Buckley* exemplified the fighting spirit of our troops. Their courage in moments of combat, their bravery, and sense of duty to our great Nation set the standard for excellence.

I ask you to join me in commemorating this anniversary of the U.S.S. *Buckley*, and remembering the men who valiantly served on it.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DR. EUGENE L.
GIBSON, SR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Rev. Dr. Eugene L. Gibson, Sr. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Gibson commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. Eugene L. Gibson is a native of Chicago, Illinois, a graduate of Hyde Park High School, matriculated at Chicago Teacher's College, Moody Bible Institute, Bachelor of Religious Education, International Institute and Seminary, Master of Bible Theology, graduated the Worsham College of Martuary Science, and as a crowning distinction the Easonian Baptist Seminary awarded Rev. Gibson the Honorary Doctor of Divinity, a family man married to Mildred Scott of York, Pennsylvania, the Gibsons are the proud parents of four children—William, Everett, Eugene Jr. and Eugenia; and

Whereas Dr. Gibson was called to the Ministry in 1977, in that same year he organized

the Mission Of Faith Baptist Church, 1984 he was elected President of the State Ministers Conference for the Illinois Convention, Moderator of the Chicago Metropolitan Baptist Association from 1981-1983—the association consisting of 131 congregations worshipping in seventeen different languages, also serving as President of the Roseland Clergy Association 1981-1989; and

Whereas Dr. Gibson is a leader in Christian Education, serving as a consultant for the Southern Baptist Convention Sunday School Board, he has published numerous articles and Sunday school lessons, and contributed to five published books, the author of the published book, *TALK YOUR WALK—the Path to Black Church Growth*, by Convention Press, member of the faculty Chicago Baptist Institute; and

Whereas Dr. Gibson is a representative of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention preaching and witnessing in over twelve countries: Canada, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Finland, Greece, Belgium, Mexico, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe, and much more: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Doctor Eugene L. Gibson, Sr.

TURKEY'S LATEST
DEMOCRATIZATION PACKAGE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on May 18 Turkey's coalition government unveiled a package of reforms intended to liberalize political activity. The program includes revisions of the constitution, and 62 amendments to existing laws or new pieces of legislation. A major thrust of the package aims to remove obstacles that bar political activity by labor unions, associations, students and academics, which were imposed under military rule. The reforms also include creation of an Undersecretary's Office for Human Rights. The package is intended to improve Turkey's human rights image abroad and help prepare for closer links with the European Union when a customs union enters into force in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, this latest initiative represents a significant attempt to strengthen Turkish democracy. It comes at a time when Turkey faces major economic difficulties and an increasingly violent confrontation with Kurdish militants. I would point out however, that previous democratization packages have either failed to be adopted by the Turkish parliament, or have not been implemented. Given the seriousness of the problems facing the government, I hope that this package is swiftly approved and fully implemented.

Mr. Speaker, while I do not wish to detract from this positive initiative on the part of Turkey's ruling coalition, I am obligated to point out that democratization is seriously undermined when individuals are arrested for nothing more than exercising freedom of speech. Six Turkish parliamentarians, Halip Dicle, Orhan Dogan, Sirri Sakik, Leyla Zana, Ahmet Turk, and Mahmut Alinak are facing the death penalty for non-violent pro-Kurdish expres-

sions. Last week, Mehdi Zana, an independent Kurdish rights activist was also jailed for speech crimes. Mr. Speaker, a key benchmark of democracy is a tolerance of all non-violent expression and a free exchange of ideas—however unpopular they might be. Despite the intentions of those who crafted Turkey's elaborate new reform proposals, Turkey's commitment to democracy will continue to be questioned as long as political prisoners remain incarcerated for simply expressing their beliefs, however unpopular.

OTTAWA HILLS HIGH SCHOOL
TECH PREP STUDENTS RECOGNIZED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the time to recognize the outstanding efforts put forth by a determined group of students from the Ottawa Hills Tech Prep program. These young men and women, through hours of concentration, study, and testing, have been recognized by the U.S. Department of Energy for their solar powered car, Ottawa Orange II. The students are participating in the American Tour de Sol 1994 which begins in New York City and ends in Philadelphia.

What is remarkable about this group of young achievers is that these students, who were at risk, turned a negative into a positive. They took a tremendous task and exhibited patience and teamwork to the fullest extent to conquer their goal. The lessons learned during this project are valuable ones that will help prepare them for everyday challenges that await them in adulthood.

Students are involved in all phases of the project. Team members of Ottawa Orange II are involved in the following teams: body, business, coordinating, video, design, electrical, mechanical, and promotion. The students responsible for the success of Ottawa Orange II are Dannice Ingram, Dwayneley McMillan, Jermaine Miller, Bruce Wisner, Joe Black, Tony Garza, Tonya Murry, Robin Owens, Nikia Thomas, Valerie Angelo, Brian Ashley, Monica Gibson, N'Degwa Aikens, Andrew Fraser, Dan Gordon, Sean Bradshaw, Jason Burrell, Larry Hunt, Randy Mahar, Stephen Steele, Donte Williams, Joe Bell, James Culp, Leonard Kemp, Aaron McKinney, Eric Miller, William Smalley, and Duce Lovelady.

The students are also fortunate to have a staff dedicated to caring. In addition to challenging the students to reach their potential, staff members have been there for the students during their times of need. The staff members who should be applauded for the efforts are Principal Sidney Bailey, Jennifer Frisbie, Bob George, Gregg Klooster, Eva Mathews, and Linda Skar.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting these individuals who learned the true meaning of teamwork during the building of Ottawa Orange II. It is with great pleasure that I take this time to recognize the efforts of these students who took the chal-

lenge to not only learn about themselves, but to learn more about science and our future. Congratulations to everyone involved in the success of this outstanding project.

**CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
AFRICAN-AMERICAN VETERANS**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to veterans of all wars and to give special recognition to African-American veterans. On Saturday, May 21, 1994 a banquet was held in my hometown of Flint, MI honoring African-American veterans of all wars. The banquet afforded me the opportunity to reflect upon the often forgotten history of African-Americans in the U.S. military.

The United States owes its African-American veterans a debt it can never repay. Indeed, the Revolutionary War, out of which our great Nation was born, included significant contributions from African-American patriots such as Crispus Attucks. They fought and died defending the civil rights described in the U.S. Constitution before they were allowed to enjoy these rights themselves.

During the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln created the Bureau of Colored Troops [USCT], partially opening the door for African-American males to enjoy the security and recognition of a career in the military. African-Americans such as Monroe Trotter and Harriet Tubman helped the Union Army achieve final victory, keeping the Nation together.

When duty called again in 1898, African-Americans volunteered to fight in the Spanish American War. The road to victory is never easy and these brave soldiers endured many hardships as they defended democracy in the jungles of Cuba. Nevertheless by the end of the war, seven African-Americans had been awarded the Medal of Honor, including Pvt. T.C. Butler of the 25th Infantry and Sgt. Maj. Edward L. Baker of the 10th Cavalry.

At the beginning of World War I there were 20,000 African-Americans in uniform. The six regiments created during the Civil War had been reduced to four regiments augmented by Army National Guard units. These regiments were brought to full strength for the war, doubling their size. In addition, over 350,000 African-Americans were drafted.

African-American units fought bravely during the war, earning numerous awards, recognitions, and citations. An African-American National Guard unit from the District of Columbia was picked by President Woodrow Wilson to guard the strategic sites around our Nation's Capitol. Henry Johnson of the American 369th Regiment, then attached to the French Army, became the first American of any race to be awarded the French Croix de Guerre.

During World War II, greater numbers of African-Americans were able to participate in the war effort. Their acts of valor began with the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor, when Navy messman Doris Miller braved strafing enemy planes to remove his mortally wounded captain from a sinking ship, then manned the ma-

chine gun on the water covered deck firing relentlessly at the Japanese aircraft. The Tuskegee Airmen proved to the world that African-Americans could fly in combat with the best pilots of any nation. Almost 100 of these airmen received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Shortly before the beginning of the Korean war, the Fahy Committee laid the groundwork for the total integration of the U.S. Armed Forces. By the end of the war, the American military was completely integrated. Again, African-Americans such as Tuskegee Airman, Col.—later General—Chappie James distinguished themselves, earning numerous awards and decorations.

During the 20-year Vietnam war a total of 275,827 African-Americans served in the Armed Forces. Of this number, 41,770 served in Vietnam and 5,570 were killed in action. Though racial strife had not been completely eliminated, the Vietnam war was fought with the most integrated force ever fielded by the United States. Thirteen percent of the combat infantry force was comprised of African-Americans. By the end of the war, 20 African-American service members had been awarded this Nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor. More than 60 African-Americans were commissioned as officers and two of these officers achieved the rank of general officer, Daniel "Chappie" James and Rosco Robinson, Jr.

Since the Vietnam war, the military has worked hard to promote racial harmony and today African-Americans work and compete with their counterparts of other races. They continue to serve this country faithfully whenever conflicts arise, from Panama to Operation Desert Storm. In fact, Operation Desert Storm was fought under the command of the first African-American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Colin Powell.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow Members of the 103d Congress to join with me in recognizing the long and honored history of the African-American veterans. Their sacrifices helped America grow from a struggling colony into the great Nation that is leading this planet toward true freedom and democracy for all individuals.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. ARTHUR D.
GRIFFIN**

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. Arthur D. Griffin of First Baptist Congregational Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Griffin commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Doctor Arthur D. Griffin is a native of Chicago's West Side; receiving his formal education at Hayes Elementary School, McKinley High School, The University of Chicago, the American Conservatory of Music, the Chicago Evangelistic Institute, Northwestern University, the University of Wuerzburg in West Germany, and the North-

ern Baptist Theological Seminary, receiving for his academic endeavors the following earned Degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity, Doctor of Music, Doctor of Theology, and the Doctor of Divinity; and

Whereas Pastor Griffin has given many years as a spiritual and civic leader; formerly serving as Chairman of the Chicago Conference on Religion and Race; President of the Chicago Opportunities Industrialization Center; President of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Executive Director of the Illinois National Baptist State Convention; and instructor at the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary and as Chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the Ministers for Racial and Social Justice, United Church of Christ and former Community Representative of the Spaulding High School; and

Whereas in addition to his ministry as Senior Pastor of First Baptist Congregational Church; Dr. Griffin is presently serving as Chairman of the Chicago Inter-Faith Organizing Project (IOP), Secretary of the Board of Directors for the Community Renewal Society, Member of the Board of Directors of Evangelical Health Systems, Chaplain of the Chicago Policy Department, Instructor of Systematic Theology and Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees at Chicago Baptist Institute; and

Whereas Pastor Griffin is a family man, uniting in holy matrimony in August of 1952 to Miss Barbara Anne Kelley, The Griffins are blessed with two lovely children: Rachel Louise, an Environmentalist, and Arthur Derick, Jr., a Physics Teacher; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend Dr. Arthur D. Griffin.

NO SPECIAL TREATMENT

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution that expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that any law pertaining to the reform of our Nation's health care system should apply to Members of Congress and all other Federal employees. There is no justification for Members of Congress or other Federal employees to exempt themselves from health care reform laws Congress may impose on the rest of the country.

Currently, the nine million Federal employees and their dependents who are enrolled in the Federal Health Benefits Program [FEHBP] have a choice among health plans with varying levels of benefits and premiums. In all, Federal employees have approximately 320 health care options through the FEHBP.

Although Members of Congress and Federal employees currently enjoy seemingly unlimited choices, many of the health care reform plans that have been introduced would severely limit health care options for most Americans. Although I have serious concerns about many of the health care reform proposals, one aspect of such reform is essential—Members of Congress and Federal employees must not get any special treatment. I feel that if Members of Congress and other Federal employees had to

live by the same health care rules and regulations that Congress imposes on the rest of the country, it would be more careful in the type of reforms enacted.

I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this important resolution, and, thereby, show the American public that they do not expect special treatment with respect to health care reform. Perhaps that will also make Members of Congress better legislators when passing the best health care reform legislation possible.

NORTH CAROLINA'S TRADITION OF GOLF EXCELLENCE

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, North Carolina has a long and rich heritage when it comes to the sport of golf. The Sixth District of North Carolina just hosted the Kmart Greater Greensboro Open stop on the PGA Tour. Pinehurst will host the 1994 U.S. Senior Open later this summer. In addition, the State boasts of an abundance of excellent courses and thousands of golfers who enjoy the game almost year-round in North Carolina.

Our tradition of golf excellence was highlighted recently when the State hosted its high school 3-A golf championships and the Sixth District of North Carolina placed teams in three of the top four positions, including the champion, Northwest Guilford High School. On May 10, at Finley Golf Course in Chapel Hill, the Northwest Guilford Vikings won the championship with a 2-day score of 610, 1 stroke better than runner-up Walter Williams High School of Burlington. First-round leader Ragsdale High School of Jamestown finished fourth behind West Carteret High School. We are proud to say that Northwest Guilford, Williams and Ragsdale are all located in the Sixth District.

Northwest Guilford, making its first appearance at the State championship since a fourth-place finish in 1991, captured the 3-A title with a stirring come-from-behind victory. The Vikings were in sixth place, 14 strokes behind first-day leader Ragsdale when play began on May 10. Thanks to a second-day team total of 299, Northwest Guilford edged runner-up Williams by the slimmest of margins, only one stroke.

In only his second year as golf coach, Tommy Waynick said it was a total team effort which led to Northwest Guilford's championship, but there were some anxious moments leading up to the title. "We figured we would have to shoot a 292, Tuesday, to have a shot," Waynick told the Burlington, NC, Times-News, "but I think the course played tougher today and that helped us out a lot. This was a lot of fun. We were the first ones done, and I just sat there and my heart pounded for about an hour."

The Vikings' top four golfers shot 76 or better to lead the tremendous comeback. Congratulations are in order for each member of the Northwest Guilford golf team including Matt Dillon, Josh Easterwood, Josh Hopper, Tim Ryan, Mark Stillwell, and team manager

Amber Cummings. Northwest Guilford's athletic director Sandy Gann and principal Roger Nelson are also to be commended for their support of the Vikings golf squad.

We are equally proud of the fine performances turned in by Williams and Ragsdale. North Carolina is the golf capital of the world and the Sixth District of North Carolina is home to some excellent high school golf teams, including the State 3-A champion Northwest Guilford Vikings.

ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST BOSNIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I recently asked Secretary of Defense William Perry to provide me with his assessment of the implications and consequences of lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia.

As my colleagues know, this question will come before us shortly in the form of an amendment to the Department of Defense authorization bill. I hope my colleagues will consider Secretary Perry's response, in the form of a series of questions and answers, before casting their vote on this critical issue:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Washington, DC, May 19, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Rayburn House Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your interest in the United Nations arms embargo as it applies to Bosnia. The attached contains questions and answers concerning the implications of lifting the arms embargo which I hope will be useful to you during House consideration of legislation related to Bosnia.

Your support of the Administration's position on this issue is crucial. A peaceful settlement in Bosnia will require a multilateral approach. The support of our allies and the United Nations cannot be sustained if we unilaterally lift the embargo. Please know that we remain steadfast in our commitment to a peaceful and viable settlement in that country.

Thank you for your continued attention to this matter. I look forward to working with you on this and other policy issues.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. PERRY.

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ON THE ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST BOSNIA

Question. If the arms embargo against the Bosnian government were unilaterally lifted by the United States, what impact would such a move have on the compliance of other nations with the broad range of UN Security Council-imposed embargoes, such as economic sanctions against Serbia and sanctions against Iraq?

Answer. There is a clear danger that other nations would use the U.S. precedent as a pretext to unilaterally "lift" sanctions regimes that they found inconvenient or opposed for political or economic reasons. This could lead to a total breakdown in the ability of the UN to enforce sanctions against Serbia, Iraq, Libya and Haiti, and over time could limit the power of the UN to affect

international behavior through binding resolutions.

Question. Some have argued that the arms embargo against Bosnia is not legally binding, since the embargo was imposed against the former Yugoslavia and Bosnia is not a successor state; and because the embargo violates Bosnia's right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter. What is the Administration's legal opinion on this issue?

Answer. The arms embargo was imposed on the territory of the former Yugoslavia by UN Security Council Resolution 713 (1991) and reaffirmed in later resolutions (e.g., Resolutions 724, 727, 740, 743, and 787). Resolution 713 is a mandatory decision under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and expressly provides that the embargo will remain in effect "until the Security Council decides otherwise." The Council has also made clear that the embargo applies throughout the territory of the former Yugoslavia, notwithstanding its breakup into separate states (see Resolution 727 (1992)). Thus it applies to Bosnia.

The embargo does not violate Bosnia's right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter. Any self-defense right that may exist to receive arms from other states under Article 51 is subject to the authority of the Security Council, which may take action affecting it. Thus, under Article 51, measures taken in self-defense "shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the [UN] Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security."

The Security Council may take various actions—imposition of cease-fires, limits on armaments, and establishment of protected or demilitarized zones—that affect a state's right of self-defense. For example, the Council may impose a cease-fire even though its immediate effect may leave an aggressor in temporary occupation of part of the defender's territory. Article 51 takes as its premise the principle that the Security Council may impose such sanctions when it judges them to be necessary, and this is an essential part of the Council's authorities to maintain and restore peace.

Question. How would a unilateral lifting of the arms embargo affect our relations with our NATO Allies and the Russian Federation?

Answer. Our Allies and the Russians are extremely concerned at the prospect of unilateral U.S. lifting of the arms embargo. They would argue that our behavior encouraged an erosion of the UN sanctions regime as an instrument of international policy. If they came to believe that unilateral U.S. lifting of the embargo had more than a symbolic effect, they might decide to pull some or all of their forces out of UNPROFOR, leading to the collapse of the humanitarian relief effort. Sarajevo, Gorazde, Srebrenica and Zepa, which are surrounded by Serb forces, would be cut off from most relief supplies. Should the Bosnian Serbs attack any remaining European forces or take them hostage, the Europeans would hold us accountable. Nations like Iran, who have standing offers to provide troops to the Bosnian government, might elect to do so, arguing that the U.S. had set a precedent for ignoring a UN resolution.

Question. If the arms embargo were lifted, what types of weapons would the Bosnian government forces need to achieve a degree of weapon equivalence with the Bosnian Serb forces? Which nations would train the Bosnian forces with these new weapons?

Answer. We presume that the Bosnian government would require large-caliber heavy

weapons to match the capabilities of the Bosnian Serbs. This could include medium and heavy artillery, medium tanks, and long-range anti-tank weapons such as the Tube Launched, Optically Tracked, Anti-Tank Weapons (TOW) System. Personnel familiar with weapons provided, usually the supplier (government or industry), generally train recipients in the use, tactical employment, and maintenance of systems procured. Potential suppliers/trainers span the globe.

Question. How long would it take for heavy weapons to be transported to the Bosnian government forces? What are the various access routes and means of delivery? How vulnerable are these routes to attack by Serb or other hostile forces? How large a military force would it take to guard and maintain these logistical routes?

Answer. If the arms embargo were lifted by UN action and Croatia cooperated, heavy weapons could be brought in Bosnia through Croatian Adriatic ports. It would be difficult to deliver substantial amounts of equipment by air since all major Bosnian government airstrips are within Serb artillery range, and aircraft would be subject to SAM fire. Shipment by sea would require weeks and perhaps months, depending on how long it took the Bosnian government to purchase or otherwise procure the weapons. If the U.S. unilaterally lifted the arms embargo, heavy weapons could not be shipped to Bosnia without a willingness on the part of other nations to violate the UN arms embargo. If Croatia were to cooperate with the U.S. in violating the UN arms embargo, and the Bosnian government were able to purchase or otherwise obtain weapons, arms could begin reaching Bosnia in some weeks or months. It is quite possible that most, if not all, UNPROFOR forces would probably have departed by then, perhaps having had to fight its way out, and would not be available to secure routes for arms imports. The Serbs would naturally take advantage of any lag-time between international lifting of the arms embargo and provision of weapons to the Bosnian government. The incentive for the Serbs to launch an all-out final offensive before their forces were put at a disadvantage would be great. Thus the U.S. might have to undertake air strikes—in this case, without the participation of our NATO Allies—to help repel new Bosnian Serb aggression.

Question. How long would it take to effectively train the Bosnian government forces to use heavy weapons? Would this training require the presence of U.S. military personnel in Bosnia, or are other nations capable of training Bosnians on the U.S. military equipment that may be provided if the embargo is lifted? Would this training take place in Bosnia or out of country?

Answer. Estimating the time required to train a force to use, tactically employ and maintain sophisticated weapons is difficult without exact knowledge of the capabilities of the force to be trained. As a rough estimate, DoD notes that training time of one to six months is required to train soldiers to survive on the battlefield and properly use rudimentary weapons. Until there is a definitive plan to train a particular force, it is not possible to estimate where the training might take place.

Question. What is required in terms of logistics and maintenance to service the heavy weapons that the Bosnians would receive? Are the Bosnian government forces capable of maintaining this equipment without outside assistance?

Answer. The more sophisticated the weapon system, the more lengthy and com-

plicated the maintenance and supply system. The following factors, inter alia, would have a direct impact on both sustenance and tempo of operations: The complexity of the weapons system, number of units to be operated, skill of the operators, the level of training, the equipment's exposure to hostilities and weather, and logistics (ammunition, parts, transportation) and infrastructure (lines of communication, facilities) capacities. If the Bosnian government acquired weapons and equipment compatible with its existing indigenous weapons and equipment compatible with its existing indigenous armaments production capabilities (e.g., former Soviet Union sourced), it could possibly maintain them without outside assistance.

Question. How would the Serbs (or other belligerents) react in that interim period between announcement of lifting and adequate training?

Answer. Any formal lifting of the arms embargo by the UN prior to a peace settlement would give the Serbs an obvious incentive to exploit their current military superiority before foreign arms began to be used effectively by Bosnian forces. Assuming that UNPROFOR stayed in place, its soldiers could face attack by Bosnian Serb forces. The Serbs could also be expected to halt the humanitarian relief effort. While relief could still flow into central Bosnia from the Adriatic coast through Croatia, the Serbs are currently capable of cutting off all land routes into Sarajevo, Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica. They could also close Sarajevo and Tuzla airports. The only possibility of supply to these areas would be through air drops. While these might sustain some of the outlying enclaves, they would be insufficient for a city the size of Sarajevo, which has at most a three-week supply of food on hand. In addition, air drop aircraft would be susceptible to anti-aircraft fire. The eastern enclaves and other isolated areas like Maglaj and Bihać would probably fall and Sarajevo would be at serious risk even if the population did not face starvation.

Question. If there is an increase in fighting, should air power be used against the Serbs during this period? What are the military risks associated with air delivery of the new weapons? Is it likely the airfields in the government-controlled areas can be kept open for such deliveries? Should Allied aircraft be expected to participate in such an air operation if we unilaterally lift the embargo? If not, would U.S. air controllers have to be put on the ground to control air strikes?

Answer. The only possible way to discourage large-scale Serb attacks on the Bosnian government or on UNPROFOR forces, or to prevent the Serbs from halting the continued supply of Sarajevo via the airport, would be through the threat of military invasion or a massive bombing campaign aimed at Bosnian Serb military and strategic infrastructure targets. Unless we were prepared to undertake such actions, the destruction of Sarajevo, the eastern enclaves, and other isolated Bosnian government positions before the arrival of weaponry would become a distinct possibility. This is why the U.S. has always linked the lifting of the arms embargo to a bombing campaign, as exemplified in the "lift and strike" proposal of May, 1993.

Question. Would UNPROFOR troops have to be withdrawn prior to the lifting of the arms embargo? How long would such a withdrawal take and what are the risks involved? Would the Serbs intercept the withdrawal and endeavor to take hostages?

Answer. Our understanding is that the key UNPROFOR contributors, most of whom are

NATO Allies, would not be prepared to stay in Bosnia if the arms embargo were lifted. If UNPROFOR's departure were unopposed by the Bosnian Serbs, all UNPROFOR forces could probably leave within several weeks. The primary impediments would be logistical. If the Bosnian Serbs retaliated for a formal or unilateral lifting of the arms embargo by targeting UNPROFOR, the departure of the troops might be difficult or impossible. UNPROFOR troops, civil affairs officers and military observers are deployed widely and could not defend themselves against concerted attack. Allies might call on the U.S. to join them in sending ground forces in to rescue their troops or to launch a massive bombing campaign aimed at getting the Serbs to stop impeding UNPROFOR's departure.

Question. What impact would an UNPROFOR withdrawal have on the people now receiving their assistance?

Answer. IF UNPROFOR were to leave before the Bosnian Government was in a position to take the offensive on the battlefield, Sarajevo, Gorazde, Srebrenica and Zepa, which are already surrounded, would be cut off from resupply via land routes. The Serbs could also cut resupply to Sarajevo by closing down the airport. Any assistance deliveries to either Sarajevo or the eastern enclaves would have to be by air drops. Sarajevo could not survive on air drops alone, and with only a three-week supply of food.

Question. If the arms embargo were lifted against Bosnia, would it also have to be lifted against Croatia since Croatian cooperation is essential for transporting weapons to the Bosnians? What impact would lifting the arms embargo against Croatia have on the situation in Krajina? What is the likely Serb reaction?

Answer. The only reliable way to deliver heavy weapons to Bosnia in large quantities is through Croatia. If the UN Security Council lifted the arms embargo against Bosnia alone, Croatia might be permitted (by resolution) to have arms transit its territory. Thanks to the Federation agreement signed in March, relations between the Croatian and Bosnian governments are relatively good. Still, it is likely that weapons bound for Bosnia through Croatia would only reach their final destination if Croatia also received arms either openly or covertly. If the arms embargo were also lifted against Croatia, and the Croats used these weapons against the Krajina Serbs (who currently control almost one third of Croatian territory) it is possible, and perhaps likely, that Serbia proper would intervene, leading to an outbreak of war between Croatia and Serbia. Lifting the embargo against Croatia would also raise questions on whether the embargo should remain in effect against Slovenia and FYROM.

Question. What is the likely reaction of Russia and Serbia to a unilateral lifting of the arms embargo? Is it reasonable to assume that they would come to the assistance of the Bosnian Serbs if the Bosnian government began to recapture territory in the wake of the lifting of the embargo?

Answer. The Russian reaction would be similar to that of our NATO Allies. A Russian withdrawal from UNPROFOR would be likely. A U.S. decision to lift the arms embargo unilaterally would certainly play into the hands of pro-Serbian extremists in Russia, who could make political decisions even more difficult for the Yeltsin government. The Belgrade reaction would depend on how seriously the threat were perceived. If a humanitarian disaster in Sarajevo could be

avoided and the Bosnian government survived long enough for the situation on the battlefield to change, the Serbian government could be prompted to intervene on behalf of their Bosnian Serb brethren. Milosevic would certainly be under tremendous domestic pressure to do so. The threat or use of NATO military actions, either on the ground or from the air, might be needed to deter him.

Question. Would the lifting of the arms embargo help or hinder efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement to the conflict? Is it an option for future consideration? Under what circumstances?

Answer. Unilateral U.S. lifting of the arms embargo would probably have a chilling effect on the negotiating process. The Bosnian government might feel less inclined to seek a negotiated solution in the hope that it could achieve a better solution on the battlefield. The Bosnian Serbs, for their part, would be less inclined than ever to accept a U.S. mediating role in the conflict, depriving us of the ability to serve as an honest broker for a settlement. If the Serbs perceived an immediate physical threat to themselves as a result of the U.S. decision, they could attack the Bosnian government or UNPROFOR forces or close down the humanitarian relief supply to Sarajevo and the eastern enclaves, thus making a negotiated settlement even more remote.

Question. If the lifting of the arms embargo does not give the Bosnian government force a degree of military equivalence with Bosnian Serb forces, what would be our next step?

Answer. Assuming that UNPROFOR has departed, or needs to be rescued, and that Sarajevo and the eastern enclaves are at grave risk, the U.S. might have no choice but to intervene massively in the conflict or acquiesce in a humanitarian and political disaster.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM H. GRIFFEN, JR.

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, Dr. William H. Griffen, Jr. of the Zion Lutheran Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Dr. Griffen commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas Dr. William H. Griffen, Jr. was born in Kannapolis, North Carolina, matriculated at Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro, North Carolina, Bachelor Arts Degree, Immanuel Theological Seminary, Greensboro, North Carolina, Master of Divinity Degree, Concordia University, River Forest, Illinois, Master of arts; a recognized scholar and humanitarian he has been awarded three Honorary Doctorates, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, D.D., Concordia College, Bronxville, New York, LL.D., Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, Doctor of Literature; and

Whereas Dr. Griffen is a Churchman, Scholar and Pastor faithfully rendering forty-two years of service through the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod serving several parishes, Holy Cross Lutheran Church,

Camden, Alabama, Trinity Lutheran Church Selma, Alabama, Grace Lutheran Church, Montgomery, Alabama, Christ the King Lutheran Church, Chicago, Illinois, in 1974 he was installed as Pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, Chicago, Illinois serving until the present; and

Whereas Dr. Griffen serves as the Area Representative for Wheat Right Ministries, Midwest Region, a member of the Cook County Board of Corrections, is a past professor of Theology at Concordia University and other Seminaries, past President of the Kenwood Oakland Community Association, past President of the Lutheran Human Relations Association, Valparaiso, Indiana, serving on several Church boards and commissions of the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, Board of Youth Services, Board of Social Ministry, and the Commission of theology; and

Whereas Pastor Griffen is a true Role Model, he is a family man married to Miss Ella Mae Griffen, God has blessed them with four children, nine grandchildren, and one great-grand child; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on this occasion of his retirement the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend William H. Griffen by entering these accomplishments in the Congressional Record and archives of the one hundred and third Congress of the United States.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize the fiftieth anniversary of the invasion of Nazi-occupied Normandy by Allied forces during World War II. It would not be hyperbole to call the D-Day invasion one of the greatest events in the history of freedom and democracy, and time has not minimized the importance of this event to America.

The D-Day invasion epitomized America at its greatest: dedicated patriots who chose to fight, not for nationalistic glory, but for the defense of freedom over Fascism. The men who died on Omaha Beach, Utah Beach, and inland points in France gave their lives knowing that their ultimate sacrifice was an expression of good against evil.

I also want to recognize those behind the scenes—the people who designed and produced the equipment, the people who organized the invasion, and those who in small ways contributed to the Allied victory. Never before or since has our country been so united for a common cause. We should especially remember those who died in secrecy preparing the way for the invasion. Their efforts were exceptional. Finally, we need to salute the decisiveness of General Eisenhower and the leadership of President Roosevelt. Their strength of character highlights the pettiness of Hitler and by recognizing this event fifty years after it occurred, we make our younger Americans aware of the sacrifices veterans made for their country on this mission. I hope that those Americans who were not alive on D-Day pause a moment to reflect on the sac-

rifices of those who died on this day. We hope that another threat to freedom as aggressive as Hitler's Germany never comes again, but if this should happen, I hope that America will emulate those who served our Nation on this day.

FUTURE FUNDING OF CLEAN WATER PROJECTS STUDIED

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation directing the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to conduct a study to identify future funding options for clean water infrastructure projects. I would like to thank Mr. CLINGER, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. BOEHNER, and Mr. GINGRICH for supporting this legislation by becoming original cosponsors of H.R.

According to a 1990 EPA survey, it is estimated that the capital investment necessary to meet existing clean water needs over the next 20 years is \$137 billion. The potential shortfall in funding for clean water infrastructure projects, e.g., sewage pipes, sewer mains, and wastewater treatment facilities, is due not out of a lack of commitment to clean water, but to the enormity of the Federal budget deficit. Until this gap in available resources can be addressed, flooding due to ancient water mains, or entire cities having to boil water to ensure its safety will become more and more commonplace. I believe that before our Nation can begin to reconstruct its water systems in earnest, funding sources must first be identified and examined. My legislation simply directs the EPA to conduct a study of this matter, so Congress can make an informed decision at the appropriate time.

Mr. Speaker, I may offer my bill as an amendment to the Clean Water Act reauthorization, H.R. 3948, when that legislation is marked up by the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, of which I am a member, sometime in the next few weeks. I am also pleased that my bill was made part of the bipartisan alternative to H.R. 3948, which was written largely by Representatives SHUSTER and HAYES.

Mr. Speaker, the Clean Water Act has been tremendously successful in cleaning our Nation's waterways, and I believe this legislation can play an important role in that law's continued success. I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this bipartisan legislation.

RECOGNIZING ONE OF AMERICA'S TOP BROADCASTERS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, a week ago today, one of America's truly great broad-

casters made a trip to New York to receive an award for lifetime achievement. Not just any award, but radio and television's most prestigious—the Peabody Award.

That Paul Harvey should receive the electronic media's equivalent of the Pulitzer Prize should come as no surprise really. Nor should it be a shock to anyone that the city council of Chicago recently adopted a resolution commending him for his work. For 61 years now, ever since he began his career at KVOO in Tulsa, OK, Paul Harvey has been a fixture in radio and in the Midwest. His resonant voice has been heard over the ABC Radio Network for the past 42 years and his news programs have been daily fare for several generations of Americans. Broadcast out of Chicago, they reach an estimated 24 million people each week. For many of those people, they offer the clearest, most interesting and down-to-earth presentation of the news on the air today.

Being a Midwesterner myself, I have a particular appreciation and admiration not just for what Paul Harvey has done but also for how he has done it. Rather than abandon the heartland and heartfelt values of America, he has remained true to both in a way that must be heard to be appreciated. Instead of dwelling on all that is bad in the news, he has endeavored to bring out the best in the news and the rest of the story. And he has been successful to a far greater extent than he would ever admit. Would-be news professionals would do well to follow the example he has so illustriously set.

Anyone questioning that advice need look only at the criteria for, and history of, the George Foster Peabody Award given Paul Harvey last Monday to put their doubts to rest. First awarded in 1941 to honor excellence in radio, Peabody's are only given to a select few each year to recognize outstanding performance, programming, and achievement. In fact, fewer than 1,000 Peabody Awards have been handed out in the past 50 years, the winners being drawn from the ranks of America's greatest radio and TV personalities. Previous recipients include such notable news figures as Edward R. Murrow, Chet Huntley, and Walter Cronkite—in whose company Paul Harvey most certainly belongs. He has made a tremendous contribution and been a terrific credit to the news profession for many years, and it is great to see him get the recognition he so richly deserves.

Congratulations Paul Harvey, and may your "Good Days" continue for many more years to come.

TRIBUTE TO REV. D.A.
CRUSHSHON

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend D.A. Crushshon of the Back to God Christian Reform Church.

The following is a proclamation I issued Reverend Crushshon commending him for his work:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend D.A. Crushshon is a native of Chicago, Illinois, he was reared in the Englewood community, a graduate of Trinity Christian College, Bachelor of Arts 1972, Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary, Master of Divinity 1978; and

Whereas Reverend Crushshon is a family man, role model, and community leader, he is married to Miss Brenda Gayle Hiner, they are the proud parents of two children, Ngonzi Truth, and D. A. Imani. Mrs. Crushshon works hard and unselfishly by her husband's side in the church and the school as a teacher and administrator; and

Whereas Reverend Crushshon was the first Black American Minister to be called to the Back To God Church, he was Ordained and Installed as Pastor of The Back To God Christian Reform Church the first Sunday in November 1981, he also served as Chaplain, First Lieutenant, Army National Guard, Illinois, Reverend and Mrs. Crushshon are the Founders of the West Englewood Christian Community School, established in 1985, Reverend Crushshon is the Principal; and

Whereas Under Reverend Crushshon's leadership the church and the school has prospered, there is a Jail Ministry, Grey Warriors' Hotline (for persons age fifty and over). After School Tutoring and Enrichment Program, Kinte Teen Drop In Center, Prayer Partners and Adult Christian Disciple Bible Institute Classes, Community Food Ministry, Sports League, and Jobs Skills Training: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the accomplishments of The Reverend D.A. Crushshon and the Back To God Christian Reform Church by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND
ILLEGAL ALIENS

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, the cost of providing Government services to illegal aliens has reached a boiling point. At a time when our Nation is trillions of dollars in debt and many Americans are struggling to make ends meet, we are giving away billions of dollars to people who have broken the law by being here. The following article, "Welfare for Illegal Aliens?" which appears in the June 1994 edition of Reader's Digest, clearly shows the magnitude of this problem. I urge all my colleagues to read this informative article.

[From Reader's Digest, June 1994]

WELFARE FOR ILLEGAL ALIENS?

(By Randy Fitzgerald)

Soon after David Sossaman began work as an investigator for the San Diego County welfare-fraud unit, he was told by a colleague that thousands of Mexican citizens were crossing into Southern California to collect U.S. welfare benefits. Disbelieving but curious, he drove to the Chula Vista welfare office about seven miles from the Mexican border and noticed that many of the cars

in the parking lot bore Mexican license plates.

Fluent in Spanish, Sossaman talked with the owner of one car, who confirmed that his wife was inside applying for welfare using a fictitious San Diego address. His friends and relatives in Mexico were already drawing checks. It was easy, they'd boasted, because welfare caseworkers verified neither eligibility nor citizenship.

When Sossaman confronted a coworker with what he had witnessed, the man shrugged. "It's been this way for years," he said. "It's our dirty little secret."

That "secret"—duplicated in countless communities across the United States—is only beginning to dawn on taxpayers. A Reader's Digest investigation into the exploitation of our welfare and social-service system by illegal immigrants and foreign visitors reveals a pattern of abuse, fraud and official complacency costing taxpayers billions each year.

Here are a few of the shocking consequences:

Two-thirds of the births in Los Angeles County public hospitals are to illegal aliens. Once born, the children are automatically U.S. citizens, entitled to the full range of social benefit programs. Nearly one-quarter of those receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in the county are children of illegals or of former illegals now under amnesty.

New York City hospitals spend an estimated \$500 million a year on care for illegal aliens.

In Dade County, Florida, 16,395 undocumented children are in public schools, placing an estimated \$68-million burden on taxpayers.

Asserting that federally mandated benefits for illegals are draining the state treasury, Florida Governor Lawton Chiles filed suit against the federal government in April to recover up to \$1 billion a year his state spends on their health and education. Additional complaints are being made by the governors of Arizona, Illinois and other states experiencing budget-busting waves of illegal immigration.

For its fiscal year 1994-95, California estimates public costs for illegal immigrants at \$2.5 billion. Declares Gov. Pete Wilson: "We're forced to cut aid for the needy, elderly, blind and disabled who legally reside in California because Washington mandates that we spend billions on illegals."

The United States admits about 800,000 immigrants annually. And the number of illegal immigrants is growing rapidly. Though figures vary, approximately four million to five million already live here, with at least 300,000 new illegals arriving each year. An estimated one-third are Mexican, while a large portion of the others come from South and Central America, the Philippines, Canada, Poland and Haiti.

Most immigrants—both legal and illegal—come here to work. But a large number are drawn by the prospect of manipulating welfare programs, health care resources and school systems.

This multibillion-dollar scandal is characterized by:

Health-Care Rip-offs. Two weeks before giving birth, 29-year-old Emily Jauregui, a Mexican-American reporter for the El Paso Times, decided to see how easy it was for Mexican nationals to receive medical care at U.S. taxpayers expense.

Last June, Jauregui crossed the border into neighboring Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, where she watched in amazement as preg-

nant women floated across the Rio Grande on inner tubes within eyesight of the U.S. Border Patrol. Several "coyotes"—people-smugglers—offered to deliver Jauregui illegally across the border and to an El Paso hospital for as little as \$20.

At a Texas Tech health center in El Paso, Jauregui registered for pre-natal care and pre-registered for her baby's delivery at nearby Thomason Hospital. No identification was necessary, and she was never asked if she was a U.S. citizen. All that was needed was a notarized letter from a friend or relative claiming she lived at the person's home. "What if the hospital finds out I don't live there?" Jauregui asked two other pregnant women—both Mexican citizens—waiting for medical assistance.

"No one ever checks," she was assured. The women explained how Medicaid would help pay the cost of her delivery—about \$1675—and that once her child was born, she could legally obtain WIC (the Women, Infants and Children program that provides nutritious food to participants), welfare, food stamps and public housing for the child.

All along the 2000-mile U.S.-Mexican border, clinics and hospitals are being buffeted by a human tidal wave that was unleashed in 1986 when Congress decreed that illegal aliens must be given free emergency medical services. California shelled out more than \$300 million for their care last year alone—more than double what it paid just four years ago.

Wealthy foreign visitors also take advantage of Medicaid loopholes to qualify for free care. Here are typical cases:

Two Syrian doctors flew their son to California for cancer chemotherapy. When state health officials refused to pay for long-term treatment, the parents sued in Santa Clara County Superior Court and won the right to follow-up care at taxpayer expense.

An Israeli citizen received free heart surgery in Los Angeles, then returned over a year later to get disability benefits for his condition.

An Armenian national traveled to the U.C.L.A. Medical Center to undergo a \$1-million liver transplant.

Education Free-loading. Scores of children from Tecate, Mexico, 30 miles southeast of San Diego, crossed the border every school day. Picked up by buses from the Mountain Empire Unified School District, they would be driven to nearby schools for education at taxpayer expense.

As he videotaped this scene last October, Matthew Adams, an aide to California state assemblyman Jan Goldsmith, thought to himself, *There goes at least \$3000 a child in taxpayer money—one reason why this state is broke.* The same scene was repeated in other districts along the border.

Why were schools sending buses to pick up Mexican children? The answer Goldsmith got was that the administrators had no reason not to. In fact, the more students enrolled, the more money the schools got from taxpayers.

* * * * *

Checks for Criminals. Elmer Sandoval-Garcia, 44, an illegal immigrant from Guatemala, is considered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to be a criminal-alien fugitive. INS agents in Massachusetts have tried for years to find him, but he has eluded capture, thanks in part to the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, which does not have to cooperate with federal agents.

Until June 1990, when he stopped picking up his checks, Sandoval-Garcia received \$339

a month in General Relief. Welfare workers knew his whereabouts. Yet they could not inform the INS: a 1985 executive order prohibited state agencies, in many cases, from aiding the government in investigating a person's citizenship or residency status.

Gov. Michael Dukakis signed the order as part of a nationwide movement to provide sanctuary for refugees. The Dukakis order also eliminated questions regarding citizenship or residency status from applications for state benefits.

There are dozens of cases of illegal-immigrant fugitives from countries as varied as Ireland, Poland, Haiti and Columbia who collected public assistance under the shield of the Dukakis order. Last October, Dukakis' successor, William Weld, revoked the order, but INS officials say they are still not getting the cooperation they need.

During the 1980s numerous municipal governments nationwide enacted non-cooperation resolutions preventing city employees from sharing information with the INS. The list includes New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

A fast-growing segment of the nation's criminal population, illegal immigrants now make up 25 percent of the federal prison population. Some 450,000 illegals are behind bars, on probation or on parole. In California alone, state prisons will contain an estimated 18,000 alien inmates, costing taxpayers over \$400 million in fiscal year 1994-95.

In its defense, the INS is hamstrung by current treaties under which, among other conditions, a foreign prisoner must voluntarily seek transfer back to his own country to serve time. Such transfers are few. In California, for instance, there have been only nine over the past six years.

Document Fraud. Acting with welfare-fraud investigators, in June 1992 the Walla Walla, Wash., police searched the house of Celina Romero, her 20-year-old daughter, Julia, and her friend Iraiz Diaz-Lopez, all illegal aliens. They found an illegal-document processing mill, complete with INS seals, blank Social Security cards, Temporary Resident Alien certificates and phony driver's licenses, U.S. passports and birth certificates.

Investigators concluded that the phony documents had been used to draw a wide range of benefits, from welfare to unemployment. But it was a letter to Celina Romero that caught everyone's attention. Using the name Celina Medina, she had received an \$1,800 IRS refund with a letter that stated: "The information you provided about your name and Social Security number still does not agree with that given us by the Social Security Administration (SSA). However, we are issuing your refund."

When fraud investigators contacted SSA to get more information, an official responded, "It would be a breach of confidentiality to share information with any other government agency."

"Our welfare-fraud people are so backlogged with cases involving illegals that they are overwhelmed," says Yakima County, Washington, Commissioner Jim Lewis. "We even see illegals registering to vote."

Over 12 kinds of identification—most of them easily fabricated—can be accepted by employers. An illegal who finds a job can then qualify for unemployment and disability benefits, housing subsidies and food stamps.

Official Indifference. David Sossaman, the San Diego welfare-fraud investigator, quickly lost all illusions about government will to control fraud. When he heard that illegal

aliens were congregating in "drop houses," where they lived while milking the system, he decided to visit one. At the door he was met by a 19-year-old Mexican woman, pregnant and unmarried. She had come to America to have her baby—paid for by Medi-Cal. The child would automatically be a U.S. citizen, and thus eligible for AFDC checks, food stamps and other benefits. "And there's nothing you can do about it," she told him before slamming the door.

Sossaman requested permission to inform the U.S. Border Patrol of the drop house so that the illegals could be deported. "No, don't tell the Border Patrol," he was told. "It would be a breach of confidentiality."

"Why are you fighting the system?" he was asked. "Don't you see we keep funding levels up because that pays our salaries."

"The more money that goes out, fraudulent or not, the bigger their budget," Sossaman complained to his wife. He then uncovered evidence that suggested San Diego County's \$700-million annual social-services budget experienced not a less-than-one-percent fraud rate, as the department reported, but one closer to 50 percent. He took his findings to a San Diego County grand jury, which was investigating.

In April 1992, the grand-jury report accused the county welfare department of having "institutionalized a bias against fraud prevention." Supervisors were found to have ordered caseworkers to accept "knowingly false" documents to establish residency by illegal aliens. Some caseworkers were accused of fraud.

The grand jury determined that the department's rate of "error and fraud" exceeded ten percent and recommended ways to combat the problem. Now the department has begun the massive process of reining in the monster it helped create.

To bring this situation under control, Congress must take these steps:

Proof of legal immigrant status should be verified before welfare benefits are paid.

The identities of illegals must be furnished to law-enforcement authorities and criminal aliens deported.

A fingerprint-based, tamper-resistant Social Security card must be introduced.

The big question, however, is whether our elected officials have the will to act. Last summer, while Congress was creating a new billion-dollar-plus handout—the National Service Program—Rep. Bill Baker (R., Calif.) was rebuffed when he tried to limit its benefits to citizens and legal immigrants. Baker and the supporters of reform were accused of being mean-spirited, and his amendment was rejected 253-180.

Meanwhile, the crisis keeps on growing. Hundreds of thousands of illegals continue to flow in while billions of tax dollars flow out to the freeloaders and criminals among them.

In February Rep. Lamar Smith (R., Texas) introduced comprehensive legislation, "The Illegal Immigration Control Act of 1994" (H.R. 3860), which includes reform to help prevent illegal aliens from receiving benefits to which they are not entitled. It is time for action.

SENATOR JEPSEN'S CASE FOR RENEWING MFN FOR CHINA

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, one of the profoundest issues of the year is whether the

United States is going to maintain our open door, free-trade policy with China, or whether the linkage of precise human rights goals to trade will precipitate a rupture in the United States-China relationship. In this regard, I commend to my colleagues the following thoughtful assessment of our former colleague, Senator Roger Jepsen of Iowa, who has recently returned from a 17-day fact-finding trip to China.

Senator Jepsen's assessment follows:

Since 1979 China has been granted the international trade status of Most Favored Nation (MFN) by the United States. Early in 1994 proponents of MFN and human rights advocates opposing the renewal of MFN increased their activities in what has been since 1989 an annual battle over MFN-China. In the past four months much has been written; public hearings in and out of Congress have been held; delegations from China, spreading good will and sizable purchase of U.S. products, have appeared in the halls of Congress; U.S. State Department personnel have darted in and out of China gathering information for the "report" to the President. High stakes—human and economic—exist as President Clinton moves toward his June 3rd decision whether to renew MFN-China.

During my recent 17 day fact-finding trip to China, I observed a number of things that were surprising to me. I saw people riding to work on their bicycles while talking on mobile pocket telephones—much like we see in the United States. On two successive Sundays I attended church services unannounced and found over two thousand people at each service, worshipping, openly reading Bibles and participating in Bible study classes taught via video on television screens after the services. Whether traveling by train or airplane between cities within China, it was always the same. Large numbers of people were moving about from one city to another. They were standing in line for tickets and all seats were filled. Small business entrepreneurs by the thousands lined the streets as they sold their wares and cooked their version of fast food. It was one continual, buzzing marketplace. Why should all this be surprising? Because not too many years ago none of this could have been possible. Mobility was restricted and controlled, and many items of food and merchandise did not exist, or were available only by coupon in the location of one's residence. These everyday examples of improving human rights did not exist prior to 1979.

I also observed first-hand a vibrant, exploding economy... special high tech parks, huge industrial development sites staffed by informed specialists wanting to "do business," international trade, telecommunications, infrastructure development (building cranes in major cities as thick as the quills on a porcupine's back), merchant banking, stock exchanges, new industry, etc.. The People's Republic of China, in its on-going transformation into a "socialist market-based economy," is becoming increasingly integrated into the regional and world economy—taking her place in the international community. Supported by many Asian and European countries, China is working hard to attract the "2004" Olympics, as well as negotiating to rejoin GATT. Many progressive things are happening to China today; anyone who says otherwise needs a "reality check."

Deng Xiaoping said, "It makes no difference if it is a white cat or a black cat—if it catches mice, it is a good cat." However one may choose to measure success, the

"free market economy" move in China is making progress. Economic success fires the engine of reform that inevitably leads to greater political liberalization and improved human rights. To cut MFN off now, or even cut it off partially, as some are advocating, is to blunt the very instrument currently promoting social pluralization. To inhibit MFN with any conditions is to endanger the progress that has been made for human rights in recent years.

Relinquishing MFN as a tool for human rights does not mean that the United States is abandoning its long tradition of championing human rights, or that we should now remain silent. Human rights abuses are worldwide; occurring in Europe, Africa, South America, the Middle East, Asia, etc. Instead of singling out China, we should address this serious problem in the many international forums available to us; including the United Nations Security Council, the UN Human Rights Commission, the World Bank, the GATT. The West has won the Cold War, but that is not enough. The United States should exert human rights leadership in international organizations—while renewing MFN for China without conditions!

CENTRAL NEW YORK HEROES WERE FIRST IN ACTION ON D-DAY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, as the 50th Anniversary of D-Day approaches, the veterans who were there, facing the Germans on French beaches with American names like Omaha and Utah, wait with unique perspective. They were young people living in a vast range of emotion. Love of country, fear of death, loyalty to friends, rage at the war that had imprisoned or killed so many in Europe.

Supreme Commander of the European Theatre, Dwight Eisenhower, said to them only hours before the invasion on June 6, 1944, the military maneuver that would eventually be known as the beginning of the end of World War II: "The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you." The enemy, he warned, "is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely."

And fight savagely the German forces did. On Omaha Beach, the enemy was entrenched. The memories of comrades killed before stepping foot on French soil will stay with our veterans forever. But before the enemy fired a single rocket or a single rifle shot, the Allied plan that would ultimately foil the German war machine's evil design was unfolding, in fact dropping from the sky—in the form of a Central New Yorker, Capt. Frank Lillyman of Skaneateles, NY, an airborne Pathfinder in the 101st Airborne. A survivor of the battle but since deceased, Lillyman was the lead jumper in the lead plane among those who were dropped by parachute at night to set up the smoke pots that would ultimately guide the manned Allied gliders drifting behind enemy lines.

Meanwhile, on the ground, many U.S. Army and Navy personnel from Central New York took part in this historic battle. In fact, one

might say they, too, preceded the pitched battle. The 299th Engineer Combat Battalion was made up primarily of people from Syracuse and Onondaga County, Auburn and Cayuga County, and to a lesser degree from Ithaca, Rochester and Buffalo. Though they were fired upon heavily by the German forces, the engineers' mission was to clear the beach of the obstructions that had been set by the enemy. Under the kind of fire and fear that only combat veterans know, they struggled to make lanes for the landing ships and tanks that would ultimately claim a great victory for the Allies, and land the blow that historians say was fatal to Nazism.

Private First Class Thomas Netti of Auburn was a troop truck driver with the 299th. Today he is one of the two chairmen who are scheduling special events for June 6, 1994. He is predictably proud of what he did for his country. Proud, too, that he survived—unlike many of his comrades—to experience the blossoming of our great Nation at the end of World War II. Proud, still, to see his son grow to be a county legislator in Cayuga County, a lawmaker in the land of the free.

First Lieutenant Emily L. Triggs of Baldwinsville cared for the wounded in London, where they had been carried from the fighting. Later, as a member of the Army Nurse Corps evacuation hospital, she experienced the worst of war in the ageless tradition of battlefield healers at the Battle of the Bulge.

On this important celebration of democracy, I recognize these heroes as representatives of all the U.S. veterans of D-Day. The world owes them a great deal, not the least of which is the violent but necessarily memory of D-Day, when Americans bravely stormed a continent beset by a military grip it could not break on its own. We can also take advantage of this time to remember that had they not achieved this great victory, the world today would be a place uncomfortable for us who proclaim freedom as our sacred banner.

A PROVEN LEADER FOR THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and salute an outstanding individual from my southern Missouri district who is making tremendous contributions to his community and to his industry. Mark Garnett of West Plains, MO, is taking another step to serve his colleagues in the forest products industry and workers across the Nation.

Mark was recently elected president of the National Wooden Pallet and Container Association. In this capacity, Mark will shoulder the challenges of increasing his industry's role in trade promotion, education, research and standards implementation. I believe Mark has a solid foundation from which to draw upon for this new endeavor.

As the vice president of Garnett Wood Products Co., Inc., in Brandsville, MO, he started in his teenage years at the family-owned and operated business. During his summer breaks

from college at Southwest Missouri State University, he learned every facet of the operation, which is a regional manufacturer and wholesale distributor of industrial packaging, as well as new and reconditioned wooden, corrugated and plastic pallets. After graduating cum laude from SMSU in 1978 with a bachelor of science degree in Business Administration, concentrating on Management and Marketing, he went to work full time in the family company. Since then, he has worked his way up to his current position of responsibility in his family's enterprise.

Mark Gannett also is a leader in Missouri and in his Howell County community. The list of his accomplishments include Missouri Farm Bureau State Forestry Committee, past president and current board member of the Missouri Forest Products Association, board member of the Associated Industries of Missouri, trustee of the Missouri Workers Insurance Trust, board member of Boatmen's First National Bank of West Plains, past board member of the West Plains Chamber of Commerce, and member of the First United Methodist Church in West Plains.

His vast experience on and off the job should serve him well as he serves his industry and its workers. I want to add that the forest products industry makes a tremendous contribution to my State's and our country's economy. For instance, Commerce Department figures from 1990 show that in Missouri the forest products industry employees 23,600 workers with an annual payroll of \$490 million. Nationally, 1.3 million people are put to work with an annual payroll of more than \$32 billion.

Moreover, this is an industry that works hard at being a good steward of the land. America's forest products companies have donated more than 1 million acres of land—valued at over \$400 million—for conservation, recreation, and social causes. In addition, it is an industry that can renew itself in perpetuity because timber is a renewable resource. In 1992, some 1.6 billion seedlings were planted in the United States—more than five new trees a year for every American. Furthermore, the forest industry planted more than 43 percent of those seedlings; 40 percent were planted by non-industrial private landowners; and 16 percent by government. And these numbers do not include the \$100 million plus spent in recent years by forest products companies on wildlife and environmental research. Yes, the forest products industry, which Mark Gannett will continue to help lead, works hard at being a good neighbor.

As I close, I once again want to wish Mark well on this important mission which translates into jobs and the viability of the forest products industry in the future. I also would like to note the strong support he has had and will continue to have from his wife, Diann, two daughters, Kimberly and Stephanie, and his parents, Jess and Betty Gannett, who have operated Gannett Wood Products for the past 28 years. I look forward to the future success of the National Wooden Pallet and Container Association because of Mark's leadership as president, and the prosperity of the forest products industry due to that Missouri conservative, commonsense leadership being put into practice on a national scale.

SALUTE TO THE CHESTER HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute the players and coaches of the Chester High School Clippers basketball team for winning the 1994 Public League Athletic Association [PLAA] class AAAA state basketball championships.

From a magnificent season of 28 victories and only 4 losses, each member of this team has earned the title of champion. Under the leadership of coach Alonzo Lewis, the Clippers: Raymond Carroll, Eric Evans, Herman Harris, Demetrius Hunter, John Linehan, Randy Maultsby, Garrett McCormick, Devon Wade, Tyrann Watkins and Seniors Jerome Stokes, Jamar Shaw, Alphonso Pinder, Devon Knox, Daimen Hunter, and James Hamler have secured for each one of themselves, an example of achievement through perseverance, to be remembered each time they embark on a future challenge.

Therefore, I join with the community of Chester in congratulating coach Lewis and each member of the state champion Clippers on a brilliant season and their third championship in the last 12 years.

IN HONOR OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE 45TH INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING FAIR

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of New Jersey students for their participation in the 45th International Science and Engineering Fair [ISEF], which was held in Birmingham, AL from May 8 to 14, 1994.

Among the award winners were two Hudson County students: Ruchir Patel, a sophomore at Academic High School in Jersey City and Mary Soto, a senior at Union Hill High School in Union City. Ruchir won the Third Place Grand Award, Second Place U.S. Air Force Award, a silver medal and a framed certificate. His project was aimed at finding safe and economic methods to degrade compounds used in making gun propellants. Mary, who was originally an alternate, and became a delegate when the original delegate became ill, won four commendations. Her project was aimed at learning which neurological disorders could be produced by the HIV virus.

I am proud to have such high-achieving students in my district. Their work is exemplary and deserves to be recognized. Their achievements are so important because we must be ready to compete scientifically in the 21st century. Ruchir and Mary have demonstrated that they understand this by participating in this fair and working hard in order to win. Knowing that such intelligent, motivated students live in my

district, not only makes me very proud, but makes me confident that we will be able to compete in the scientific world.

Also winning awards were Janos Z. Szatmary, a senior at Somerville High School; Maria A. Garrison, a junior at McCorristan Catholic High School in Trenton, and Joanna B. Byar, a freshman of the Tri-County Home Educators and a resident of Willingboro, who was a delegate from the Benjamin Benneker Science Fair, which was held in Philadelphia. Other New Jersey contestants attending the ISEF were Dustin R. Rubenstein of Hopewell Valley Central High School in Pennington, Emily B. Wood of Ridgewood High School in Ridgewood, Ryan L. Miller of Warren Hills Regional High School in Washington, and Merri C. Moken of Villa Walsh Academy in Morristown.

These New Jersey students were among the more than 900 participants who exhibited a total of 836 projects. Not only did the young scientists come from the United States and several of its territories, including Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and Guam, but also from 20 other countries around the world.

The ISEF is the culmination of a year-long process involving more than a million students worldwide, who compete in local, regional, state, and national competitions to win the honor of attending the event. Each affiliated fair may send only two delegates.

The participants of the International Science and Engineering Fair are to be commended for their efforts. The time they have taken to work on these projects demonstrates their dedication to helping our country advance scientifically. I salute them today and wish them much luck in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ELMER L. FOWLER

HON. MEL REYNOLDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 1994

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, the outstanding work done by a great leader in my congressional district, the Reverend Elmer L. Fowler of the Third Baptist Church. Attached is a proclamation I issued Reverend Fowler commending him for his work.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Reverend Elmer L. Fowler is deeply concerned about uplifting humanity and Black people in particular he is the founder of three distinguished Institutions that exhilarate, transform, and serve the people of the community, organizing the Chicago Youth Club in 1939 to enhance the academic standards of Black youth, renamed in honor of World War Two Hero Dorie Miller, in 1943 Reverend Fowler established the Dorie Miller Awards to recognize the contributions of individuals and organizations who promote the welfare and progress of American citizens of the Black race; and

Whereas Reverend Fowler, in 1963 established the Third Baptist Church of Chicago with eight people and fourteen dollars, in one year, the Third Baptist Church moved into its own building. Later, as the Congregation grew, the Beverly Theater was

purchased at 95th Street, and Ashland, additional properties were added for a commercial Banquet Hall, boosting the property value over two million dollars, the banquet hall named Heritage Plaza celebrates high black achievers like Jackie Robinson and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, through its memorial rooms, and galleries of portraits and photographs, Third Baptist Church continues to lift up Jesus Christ, reaching out to the local community and around the world to help others; and

Whereas Reverend Fowler has a shepherd's heart and desiring to help the less fortunate, he established the Englewood Community Health Organization in 1976, the facilities of this organization are valued over eight million dollars, the organization helps the homeless, the mentally ill, and many others: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States wishes to acknowledge the institutional building skills and accomplishments of The Reverend Elmer L. Fowler, and the Third Baptist Church of Chicago, Illinois, by entering these accomplishments into the Congressional Record and Archives of the One Hundred and Third Congress of the United States of America.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 24, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 25

8:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

8:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings on international organized crime and its impact on the United States.

SD-342

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to teenage pregnancy.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for military construction programs, focusing on Army and defense agencies.

SD-116

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on U.S. dual use exports to Iraq and their impact on the health of Gulf War veterans.

SD-538

10:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To continue hearings on S. 1822, to safeguard and protect the public interest while permitting the growth and development of new communications technologies, focusing on education and telecommunications infrastructure.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the government of the District of Columbia.

SD-138

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine fraud in the health care industry.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings on U.S. dual use exports to Iraq and their impact on the health of Gulf War veterans.

SD-538

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-628

MAY 26

8:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security, and to mark up S. 1513, authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

SH-216

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Business meeting, to discuss procedures for markup of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 1350, to revise the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 to provide for an expanded Federal program of hazard mitigation and insurance against the risk of catastrophic natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine policy options for the disposition of excess weapons plutonium.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-106

Finance

To hold hearings on provisions of S. 1951 (pending on Senate calendar), to establish a comprehensive system of reemployment services, training and income support for permanently laid off workers; to be followed by a hearing and consideration of the nomination of Valerie Lau, of California, to be Inspector General, Department of the Treasury, and to consider the nomination of Ronald K. Noble, of New York, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending legislation and nominations.

SD-342

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine research by entrepreneurs on childhood diseases.

SR-428A

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine deficit reduction and the economy.

2359 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Civil Works program and its policies on recreation and environmental protection.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security, and to mark up S. 1513, authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the District of Columbia court system and school system.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 1989, to prohibit the transfer and novation of an insurance policy without the prior informed written consent of the policyholder.

SR-253

MAY 27

8:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to continue markup of proposed legislation to provide for health care security.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine monetary policy.

SD-538

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1936, to provide for the integrated management of Indian resources, and S. 2067, to establish an Assistant Secretary for Indian Health, and to provide for the organizational independence of the Indian Health Service within the Department of Health and Human Services.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine water quality and quantity problems and opportunities facing the lower Colorado River area.

SD-366

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To continue hearings on water quality and quantity problems and opportunities facing the lower Colorado River area.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1824, Legislative Reorganization Act, H.R. 877, Smithsonian National African American Museum, an original bill authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Election Commission, S. Res. 196, printing resolution for Aging Committee, an original resolution authorizing the purchase of 1995 wall calendars, H. Con. Res. 222, authorizing acceptance and placement of a bust in the Capitol, and other legislative business.

SR-301

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider Indian health care provisions of the proposed American Health Security Act.

SR-485

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on activities of off-reservation boarding schools.

SR-485

JUNE 14

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on weather satellite conversions.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2036, to specify the terms of contracts entered into by the United States and Indian tribal organizations under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 1021, to protect and preserve the rights of Native Americans to express and exercise their traditional religious beliefs, focusing on an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

SR-485

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on implementation of the Department of Energy's alternative fuel vehicle and fleet programs.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. Res. 69, to require that an evaluation of the financial impact that any Federal mandates would have on State and local governments be included in the committee report accompanying each bill or resolution containing such mandates, S. Res. 157, to require a supermajority for committee approval of bills containing unfunded Federal mandates, and S. Res. 158, to require a supermajority for Senate approval of bills or amendments containing unfunded Federal mandates.

SR-301

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on the nominations of Lee Ann Elliott, of Virginia, and Danny Lee McDonald, of Oklahoma, each to be a Member of the Federal Election Commission.

SR-301

10:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold oversight hearings on the operations of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

SR-301

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 24

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the Environmental Protection Agency's research and development programs, focusing on S. 1545, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1994 through 1996 for environmental research, development, and demonstration activities and program management support of the Office of Research and Development of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406